BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily.....6 00

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed to the proprietors.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 15. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1858. NO. 4.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.
One square, 1 insertion,.....$1 00
Do. do. 2 do.....1 25
Do. do. 3 do.....50
Do. do. 3 months without change,.....4 00
Do. do. 6 do....do....do.....7 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....do.....12 00
Do. do. 6 do...renewed weekly,.....14 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....do.....25 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

JOHN F. HERRING,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C
☞Office at H. VonGlahn's store, North Water street, where he can be found when not engaged in out-door business. April 2, 1858-31-1y*

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 19, 1857—20-1y.

CLARK & FELT,
COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKERS.
Corner Third and Princess streets, opposite R. H. Grant's Livery Stables, Wilmington, N. C.,
BUGGIES AND ROCKAWAYS constantly on hand. Repairing of all kinds, Painting and Trimming done in the neatest and most substantial manner. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Terms, cash on delivery.
March 5, 1858.—27-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.
SADDLES, Harness, Whips, Trunks, Leather, Oils, Condition Powders for diseased Horses, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c., the largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Trunks made to order, and repaired.
JAMES WILSON,
Oct 15—34-1y—7-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

900 TO 1000 BALES OF COTTON PER ANNUM.
I AM STILL MANUFACTURING AT THE ROCKY MT. MILLS, Edgecombe county, N. C., 900 to 1000 Bales Cotton per annum, and will deliver at any of our Railroad depots, free of freights, to punctual customers, on 3 months time, or discount of 2½ per cent. for cash, COTTON YARN, SEINE TWINE, PLOW LINES, &c.
Orders addressed to WILLIAM S. BATTLE, Rocky Mt., Edgecombe county, N. C., will be promptly attended to.
March 25, 1858 30-10m*

10,000 DOLLARS.
I WISH TO EXCHANGE THE ABOVE AMOUNT, for likely young *NEGROES*, from 12 to 25 years of age. Any person having one or more to sell, will please give me a call, as I am ready to pay the *highest cash* price.
JOHN BARDEN.
Magnolia, N. C., May, 1858 36-6m

NEGROES WANTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

$100 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 15th day of June, 1857, his man "RICHARD," sometimes called "RICHARD MALLETT." Said Richard is a mulatto, about 33 to 35 years of age, rather likely, quick spoken, and given to talking, especially if he has been drinking; is slim built, about 5 feet 8 to 10 inches high; has had his ears pierced, and has generally worn small rings in them. He is a Carpenter by trade. He formerly belonged to Mr. T. J. Armstrong, and was raised in the town of Wilmington, and waited about the store of Hall & Armstrong—has a wife in Wilmington named Maria, belonging to Mrs. C. A. Fulton, and now hired to Mr. A. McRae, Jr. He may be lurking about Wilmington, or perhaps may have gone to Weldon, Petersburg, or Norfolk, passing himself off as free, and may have obtained work at some of the railroad depots. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or his lodgment in any jail where I can get him.
J. H. MURPHY.
Moore's Creek, New Hanover Co., N. C.
May 15, 1858.—213-6t—38-tf.

NOTICE.
WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF DUPLIN County, about the 15th inst., a negro man who says his name is *JACOB WARREN*. Said negro was taken up and committed as a runaway slave, but says that he is a free man of color. He says that he was hired to Isaac P. Lee and John Kittrel, in Brunswick County, and became dissatisfied and ranaway. Said negro is about 5 feet 6 inches high, thick set, and a tolerably bright mulatto. Any one claiming said negro will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law. PATRICK MERRITT, Jailor.
July 2d, 1858. 44-tf

NEGROES WANTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER, residing a few miles from Clinton, Sampson County, desires to purchase NEGROES ranging from five to thirty years of age—men, women, boys and girls. The highest cash prices will be paid. He may be called on as above, or addressed by letter at Clinton Post Office. EVERET PETERSON.
May 21, 1858. 38-6m

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES.
THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT WE HAVE BEEN USING the above make of Machines in our families for a number of months, and find them to be such as they are recommended. Easy to work and don't get out of order—sewing don't rip. We believe they are the best Sewing Machines now in use, that we know of.
Wilmington, June 12th, 1858.
E. J. LUTTERLOH, JAMES L. HATHAWAY,
T. C. WORTH, JAMES SHACKLEFORD,
JOSEPH B. RUSSELL, R. G. WORTH,
SAMUEL J. BEERY, ZENO H. GREENE.
The above Card speaks for itself. A sample of the Machines can now be seen at my store. All orders will be promptly filled for any pattern that may be chosen. *Cash upon delivery.* Needles also for sale by the dozen at $1.—All Machines warranted; if defective, others supplied in their places. GEO. H. KELLEY.
June 12. 237-1m&42-tf

VALUABLE ROCKY POINT LAND FOR SALE.
1,000 ACRES OF LAND, LYING ON THE WEST side of the N. E. branch of the Cape Fear River, 18 miles from Wilmington, known as the *VATTS, or FERRY PLANTATION*. These lands, as all others adjoining them, are underlaid with lime rock and the best of marl. There are 450 to 500 acres cleared, with a good Dwelling and Outhouses, Negro Houses, Stables and Barn; the last two new framed buildings, and on the brink of the river. Wishing to move, I will sell on accommodating terms. For further information apply to my father, Levin Lane. My overseer, L. D. Cherry, will show the place.
E. E. LANE.
June 22. 245-1w—43-tf
Fawboro' Southerner please copy and send bill to this office.

THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT.
THIS NEW COFFEE POT, for which a patent has been issued, possess this advantage over all others: It is well known that, in the ordinary way of boiling coffee, the fine aroma, which gives to the coffee its most delicious flavor, passes off with the vapor, and the longer it is boiled, the more bitter and unpalatable, and unhealthy it becomes; hence a resort to the French Strainer, which gives a rawtasting beverage. "*THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT*" entirely prevents the escape of aroma. One-third less coffee is required, and the full flavor of the berry retained. A large number of testimonials have been received from those who have used them. For sale by
Aug. 30, 1858—203-14t—3-14m. L. A. HART.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

"DERHAM'S POCAHONTAS MIXTURE."
THIS PREPARATION now before the public, remains without an equal. It has proved itself to be superior to any remedy ever placed before the afflicted world, curing all cases (not everything) of Chronic, Inflamitory or Mercurial Rheumatism, Neuralgia, also Sick or Nervous Headache, Pain or Weakness in the Back, Stiff Joints, Enlargement of the Joints; also Toothache. In all such diseases it was never known to fail. It is no Yankee Patent Humbug which is said to cure every disease that the *human race* is subject to. All ye afflicted, subject to such diseases, procure a bottle of this Mixture and be cured. Every bottle warranted.
☞Beware of counterfeits.☜
Price, small bottles 50 cents, large $1. Orders to be directed J. H. DERHAM, Wilmington, N. C.
J. H. DERHAM & BROS., Proprietors.
July 9th, 1858 45-3m*

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

Schools.

ST. ANNE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Mrs. H. A. Backus, Principal.
THE DUTIES OF THIS SCHOOL will be resumed on Monday, October 4th, '58, at the residence owned by Mrs. Everett, on Front st. Every facility will be afforded for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. Early application for boarding pupils is requested, as a limited number only can be taken into the family of the Principal, where they will receive her especial care. A native French teacher will reside in the family, with whom pupils can converse in the French language.
TERMS—Board and tuition in English, including Latin, for the Scholastic year of nine months $200. Tuition in the Senior Department, $50; Junior $40; Primary $35.
Modern Languages, Music, Oil Painting and Drawing extra. Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained on application to the Principal.
August 6th, 1858 49-tf10

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
MALE AND FEMALE.
LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.
THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.
Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to
W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.
Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified, at September term, 1858, of New Hanover County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, as Administrator on the Estate of David L. Smith, dec'd., hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and all persons having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. JAS. BROWN, Adm'r.
Sept. 17, 1858—3-3t*

CARRIAGE FACTORY.
B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39-tf

RHODE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
IN INTRODUCING THE ABOVE HIGHLY AUTHENTIcated article to the Planters of N. Ca., we omit any lengthened remarks, preferring to secure their approval by actual tests and experiments, for which purpose we have made arrangements with Messrs. KEITH & FLANNER, of Wilmington, to receive orders for such quantities as Planters may require, who will furnish it at our prices, (forty-five dollars per ton,) with the simple addition of shipping expenses.
Messrs. K. & F. will also furnish a pamphlet containing directions for use, together with letters from those who have tested its value as a fertilizer by actual experiments.
Dec. 25—17-tf B. M. RHODES & CO.

SELLING OFF AT COST.
THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand at his Shop, corner of Walnut and Water streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which will be sold at cost. Purchasers will probably never meet with such an opportunity again here. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner, for cash only.
ISAAC WELLS.
N. B.—All persons indebted to me will please call and settle immediately.
March 19, 1858.—29-tf.

NEW BOOKS FOR AGENTS.
SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.
WANTED.—AN AGENT IN EVERY COUNTY to engage in the sale of THREE NEW WORKS, beautifully illustrated, entitled "MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF HENRY CLAY," giving a complete and reliable Biography of HENRY CLAY, his most able and important Speeches, and also fifteen Eulogies and Orations, delivered at Washington and other parts of the Union, on the occasion of his death—subscription price, $2 00; "THE LAND WE LIVE IN: OR, TRAVELS AND ADVENTURES IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA," price $3 50, and "HOWARD'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE," containing over 1,000 large octavo pages; price $4 00. Circulars, giving full information, with Terms to Agents, sent on application. Address,
DUANE RULISON, Publisher,
No. 33 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Aug. 20. 51-6meow.

LANDS FOR SALE.
Andrew S. Garr and others, vs. Lewis Curtis & Nath'l. Thurston, Trustees of the Apalachicola Land Company, and others. } State of Florida, Middle Circuit, in Leon County. In Chancey.
PURSUANT to a Decree rendered in this cause, the subscriber will sell by auction at the places and times herein specified, all the lands belonging to said Company embraced in "*The forbes purchase*," and lying in the counties of Leon, Wakulla, Gadsden and Liberty, viz: the lands lying in the first two named counties will be sold at TALLAHASSEE, on the seventh (7th) day of December, and those lying in the last two, will be sold at QUINCY, on the fourteenth (14th) day of December next.
These lands, comprising about a million of acres, extend from the St. Marks to the Apalachicola Rivers; they exhibit every variety of timber indiginous to this latitude, including, of course, live oak, cypress, cedar and juniper; the soil is adapted to the growth of grain, cotton—long and short staple, tobacco, and sugar-cane. The waters abound in fish, and the forest with materials for ship-building and naval stores.
TERMS—"One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, the balance in one and two years, in equal instalments, with eight per cent. interest from date of purchase; titles to be made by the Receiver when all the purchase money is paid."
The sale will be positive and without reserve.
JOHN BEARD, Receiver, &c.
Tallahasse, August 28, 1858. 1-t7D.

FARMERS LOOK OUT.
ALL WHO WISH TO SELL NEGROS WILL FIND it to their interest to address me at Clinton, or visit me at home, as all who know me know I give exceedingly high prices, and that without jewing or telling that Negros have fallen. I wish to make an investment soon, as I have but little to invest. Address, LUKE A. POWELL.
Aug. 3.-1-9m.* Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C.

FOR RENT.
THE STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY WARDS & WILSON, at Herringsville, Sampson county, N. C. Any person wishing to rent, will find this an excellent stand for business, and a good house. For further particulars, apply to, or address, ROBINSON WARD, Taylor's Bridge, Sampson county, N. C.
Sept. 10, 1858.—2-9t.*

FOR SALE OR RENT.
THE DWELLING HOUSE on Second Street, next door to Mr. Zeno H. Greene, having two rooms above stairs, Parlor, Bedroom and Dining room below, with good, large, rich Vegetable Garden; Stable and Cow Lot attached. The same will be put in good order for occupancy by 1st October next. Persons wishing to rent or buy, will call on Mr. J. C. Latta. JAMES MAHONY.
September 10th, 1858 2-3t*
Herald copy, and forward bill to James Mahony, Conwayboro', S. C.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
THE LATE RESIDENCE OF GEN. JOHN GRAY Bynum, deceased, corner of 6th and Orange Streets. For terms, apply to N. N. Nixon, Esq., or C. T. N. Davis, Esq., or to the undersigned, Cottage Home, Lincoln County, N. C. WM. P. BYNUM, Administrator.
January 8th, 1858 19-tf

General Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Samuel James, by his Guardian Lott Williams. } Petition for sale of land in Equity.
IN PURSUANCE of an order in the above cause, made at Spring Term, 1858, of the Court of Equity for New Hanover County, I shall offer for sale by public auction, at the Market House in Wilmington, on Tuesday, October 26th, (being Tuesday of Superior Court week,) a certain piece, or parcel of land lying and being in the County of New Hanover, on Merrick's Creek, adjoining the lands of John Chadwick, James Brown, and Thomas Lloyd, containing by estimation, one hundred acres, be the same more or less.
Terms—Fifty dollars *cash*, the balance at six months, under bond with good security.
Given under my hand, at Office, this 9th September, 1858.
A. M. WADDELL, C. M. E.
Sept. 17th, 1858 3-ts

TEACHER WANTED.
WE WISH TO EMPLOY A WELL EDUCATED GENtleman to take charge of Long Creek Academy.—None need apply without satisfactory testimony of skill and tact in teaching, and of unblemished moral character. A liberal salary will be paid. Apply soon to
S. H. BELL,
JOHN JONES,
CHARLES HENRY, } Committee.
S. S. SATCHWELL,
Long Creek, N. C., Sept. 17th, 1858. 3-2t

VALUABLE PLANTATION AND LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, BEING DESIROUS OF changing his business, offers for sale his LANDS, lying in Brunswick county, between the Fayetteville and Wilmington road and Cape Fear River, three miles from Brinkley's depot, on the W. & M. R. R., and nineteen miles above Wilmington. The tract of land contains *SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES*. There is cleared land sufficient to work three ploughs, of which are fifteen or twenty acres of good river land, and an excellent lowland Pasture for stock. The uplands are level, and an inexhaustible bed of MARL very convenient. It is a very healthy location, well watered; with a comfortable new dwelling house and other necessary buildings. I also offer for sale *TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND* lying on the N. E. side of Cape Fear River on Lyon Swamp, in Bladen county. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address to Robinson P. O., Brunswick county, N. C. R. A. LYTLE.
September 17, 1858. 3-6m

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
THE PERISHABLE PROPERTY, belonging to the estate of David L. Smith, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, stock of Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, and one Horse and Buggy, and the crop now on the plantation, will be sold on Saturday, the 9th of October next. Terms—Six months credit, notes, with approved security, required before the property is taken away.
ALSO, at the same time, will be hired two negroes—a man and girl. JAS. BROWN, Adm'r.
Sept. 17, 1858—3-2t*

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER WISHING TO MOVE TO THE West, offers all his LANDS for sale, containing 1,400 Acres, lying in Duplin country, near Hallsville, in different tracks; so that he can suit a farmer with large force or small force. On the Land there is 150 or 160 Acres cleared and under cultivation, of which are 50 or 60 Acres SWAMP LAND hard to beat for raising corn. There is between three and four hundred Acres low Land on the premises—first and second quality. Any person wishing to buy, can come and see and judge for himself.
Sept. 17, 1858—3-3t HENRY SANDLIN.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER AT SEPTEMBER TERM, 1858, OF the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County, having duly qualified as Executor to the last will and testament of James M. Howard, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of the said James M. Howard to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. JOSEPH H. C. HOWARD, Executor.
Sept. 17. 3-2t*

LOOK AT THIS.
THE HEIRS OF HENRY EADY, dec'd., offer for sale the following lands, viz: that large body, containing about 2,800 acres, situate in Williamsburg District, S. C., near Black River, between the Rope Ferry of said river and Kingstree, known as the Steele and Knox land, well adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, Rice and Turpentine, with a fine Stock Range. Also, the land where the said dec'd lived, situate in said District, on Lynches Creek, near Johnsonville, containing about 900 acres. On the place are a dwelling and other out-houses, with considerable cleared land; is a good Corn and Cotton Plantation, and ready for use. Any wishing to purchase, for other particulars will please call on Thomas, John D. and H. Eady, Executors. THOMAS EADY.
Sept. 10, 1858.—2-4t.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McCLARANAN.

COAL.
J. HICKS CONRAD, Shipper of the best quality of *HARD WHITE ASH AND RED ASH COAL*, all sizes, furnished on board vessels in large or small quantities, at the lowest rates.
Office No. 243 Dock street, corner of 3d street, Shipping Wharf on River Delaware, above Poplar st., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
August 5, 1858. 49-3m*

How the Africans are to be Disposed of.

We copy the following information concerning the disposition of the Africans in Liberia. We find it in the *Journal of Commerce* of Tuesday:

"The law making it imperative that the negroes should be "removed beyond the limits of the United States," the President had only to decide upon the manner in which this could be accomplished. He therefore concluded a contract with the American Colonization Society, last Wednesday, by which the negroes are to be fed, clothed and instructed, for the space of one year. They are to receive instructions in the arts of civilized life, and whatever may seem best fitted to qualify them for usefulness in Liberia. Their youthfulness is favorable to improvement under such a *regime*, very few of the number having yet reached maturity. Under the laws of the Liberian Republic, all persons under age are bound out during the period of their minority—a fact which, the President remarked, gave him assurance that they would be suitably cared for. For the service thus rendered, the Society will receive something less than $50,000, or $150 for each negro. As soon as the contract was completed, Mr. McLain immediately left for New York, where purchases of provisions were made to the amount of $9,000; clothing, $2,300; agricultural implements, $1,000; all of which were shipped on board the Niagara. We are informed that the negroes will not all be landed at one place, but distributed in small detachments at several points along the coast, whence they will be sent off to the receptacles for newly-arrived emigrants, recently prepared at Careysburg and other salubrious points, for settlement in the interior. As it is not probable that more than three weeks will be consumed in reaching the African coast, the negroes will have been absent from home about three months—a period so brief that they will not be liable to the climatic fevers. During the voyage, they will occupy the spar deck of the frigate, so lately filled by the telegraphic cable, and be served with food, and sleep in blankets on the deck, as is customary with lower class passengers.

This happy disposal of the unfortunate blacks cannot but be a matter for congratulation. It has dissipated many apprehensions, and the attitude of the Government throughout has been dignified and consistent. Besides the salutary lessons taught at home, it will show England that South Carolina, so often charged by her of late with complicity in the slave traffic, can observe the law and see it faithfully executed."

RE-SHINGLING OLD ROOFS.—Mr. J. T. Adams, in the *National Era*, gives the following directions:

Whenever a roof begins to leak, and you wish to reshingle it, do not take off the old shingles—put the new shingles on the top of the old ones—but make use of six penny nails in place of four penny or shingle nails. The advantage of this method will consist in the following particulars:

1. You will save the expense of removing the shingles.
2. The building will not be exposed to wet in case of rain before it is finished.
3. The roof will be much warmer and tighter.
4. Neither snow nor rain can beat under the butts of the shingles by heavy winds.
5. The roof will last good full one-third longer.

I have tried this plan and find it has these advantages. It takes no more shingles, no more nails in number—only a little longer—and no more time to put them on, and, if done in a workman-like manner, will look as well as if single. But it should be done before the old shingles are too much decayed. All the moss (if any) should be removed, or swept off with a stiff broom, before putting on the new shingles.

The London Times on American Folly.

The article which we copy below from The London Times, on the foolish display we first made over the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph cable, is all well deserved. But what will The Times say when it receives the account of the great celebration of the event made here on the 1st of September? While we were making fools of ourselves, and illuminating Broadway, Englishmen, says The Times, "did not even light a kitchen dip, nor ring a bell, let off a squib, or go out into the street," or make any sign whatever.

Yet the half has not been told The Times. When it hears of the general jubilee of the 1st, it will doubtless hide its arrogant head and feel ashamed that nothing was said or done in all the British Isles on the consummation of this successful private speculation!

We have not had a word for two weeks over the wires, yet "the cable is laid," and Jonathan runs wild.

We are in a fair way for another unpleasantness with our cousins across the Atlantic. This time, too, there can be no amende; it's all come and gone, and it's now a matter of history that when America was all enthusiasm at the success of the electric telegraph we all took it very easily indeed. They have literally "piped," and we have not "danced," for England and America have been married, and the former has behaved as if wholly unconscious of the ceremony. New York and every other city of the furthest West went off into ecstacies. It was a dozen anniversaries of Independence rolled into one.

There were as many salutes as at Cherbourg; three hundred and thirty-three guns from the batteries; a hundred guns here, a hundred there; a hundred monster rock blasts in the Central Park, and some heavy salutes from the top of the Astor Hotel. All the church bells were rung. Every house was illuminated in that extempore fashion which tells better than our own brilliant uniformity. All the world was out in the streets. There were the banners of every nation and of no nation, and transparencies with sentiments, verses, puns, allegories and devices, in which, if England had not its due meed of honor, it was not at least forgotten.

The Agamemnon was the greatest of kings; Cyrus, the new, made a grander union than that of Media and Persia; the cable had opened a new Field of usefulness; the Niagara and the Hudson had beaten the Atlantic, and the union of the two worlds—it reads almost like a profaneness—was actually ranked with the Declaration of American Independence. The cable itself is declared to be the wedding-ring of the two cousins, the strongest bond of amity, the deed of eternal partnership. But it is vain to think of beating our neighbors—now hardly transatlantic—at this sort of descriprion.

All this time we did not ring a bell, or let off a squib, or light a kitchen dip, or even walk out into the streets, or do anything whatever in honor of the event. In all England we believe that not one man congratulated his neighbor about it. We were all pleased in our own quiet fashion, and somewhat surprised at so complete a success coming so quickly on the heels of repeated failures. Of course, those who had shares in the company were delighted to find the quotation rising from 350 to 900. The Queen did her duty, though unfortunately, as it turns out, only the first sentence of her message arrived in time for the first burst of American jubilation.—The Lord Mayor followed.

We cannot charge ourselves with having slighted the occasion. We sent one of our best men aboard the Agamemnon on her first attempt, and he did as much as man could to tell the fearful tale. It really would not have been common humanity to risk his life a second time in an enterprise of apparently such remote success. When success came at last, we proclaimed it in terms, as we thought, sufficiently glowing. Had we raised our key one note higher, we should have been thought proper inmates for a private lunatic asylum.

The High Church pulpits would have denounced our exaltation of the miracles of science and our worship of progress, and the poor cable would have been forthwith stigmatised as an engine of Anti-Christ. The fault, if fault there be, is in the British public. It is not so intensely interested in this affair as the Americans are. There must be some reason for this, as we are not an unreasonable people. Without the least wish to show a slight, without being even conscious of it, we have betrayed a want of national sympathy very little in accord with so great an event. Among the future marvels of nature, Bacon predicted "communication by sympathy." The communication has surpassed even Bacon's expectations, but it is not with the expected amount of sympathy. This is a question which concerns both the Americans and ourselves.

In matter of fact, this is a greater event to the United States than to ourselves. They gain thereby instant communication with the whole of the Old World. With them it is the "union of the whole world," as one of their transparencies has it. We gain only the United States and British America. The information to be expected from these places will be chiefly interesting to merchants, who regard the electric wire as a convenience, or a necessity, and not as a new source of pleasure. In other respects American intelligence is often startling, curious, dismal and interesting as a matter of speculation, but without the sentimental interest which attaches to the events of most States in the Old World. Scarcely anything ever happens on this side the Atlantic which is not associated with our reading, our travels, our acquaintance or our pursuits.

Every novelty is the next step of a train already deep in our recollection. This cannot be so much the case in a new world, which few of us have seen, and which we do not read much of. But the Americans themselves are somewhat to blame for the lesser interest with which we read fresh news from that quarter, or hail the prospect of instantaneous intelligence. How many times during the last ten years have the steamers brought us the disagreeable things that all the American papers were in a blaze of indignation against this country for some stupid affair that we absolutely knew nothing about! Have we not the conviction forced upon us that American politicians never scruple to raise capital at our cost by manufacturing grievances against us and carrying them to the very verge of war? It is the belief of this country that we have several times averted war by concessions which were only not dishonorable because dictated by a horror of war with our own flesh and blood, men of a common stock using our own language.

There is even the misgiving that we may have to do this again and again, and that there are American politicians speculating on this game. Now, the English don't like this; they feel somewhat alienated by it; and they don't feel a secure and unreserved pleasure at the sight of an American mail. It may any day bring a new demand, unjust in itself, and not improved by the language. The Americans may like this; they may feel it amusing; they may even find it answer. But, if they choose this line, they must not also reckon upon our love or sympathy, as it is now called. A choice must be made in this, as in other things. The Americans may appeal to what set of feelings they please, but not to all at once; and if they wish us to be overjoyed at the thought of hearing every morning what they were doing and saying over-night, they must adapt their deeds and words to this new and more intimate relation.

Our recent proceedings with regard to British Columbia will prove to the whole world our anxiety to avoid all occasion of quarrel; but, nevertheless, we should not be surprised if, the interchange of compliments once over, the first real message by the cable were some ridiculous mole-hill magnified into a mountain by the public press and indignation meetings at New York. May it not be so! May our foreboding be proved needless and discourteous! But it will not, unless American statesmen resolve to be more just in their demands and amicable in their tone.

THE BRITISH YATCH SQUADRON.—The *Shipping Gazette* furnishes the following statistics, showing the aggregate number and tonnage of the yachts owned in the ports of great Britain. With the exception of the Netherlands and the United States (New York) there is scarcely another country but Great Britain which has anything like associated Club of yatchs. If we examine the official authority for this class of vessels, the "Universal Yacht List," for the present year, we find that there are about 1200 yacht registered as belonging to the different British Yatcht Clubs, comprising vessels ranging from five or six tons up to such vessels as the Brilliant, the Capricorn, and Sylphide, of from 300 to 500 tons. The aggregate tonnage of the British yachts may be taken at 33,000 tons. Of the seamen they employ we have no details, but no one can doubt the benefits they confer as a school of navigation both to owners and sailors.—Out of the 1200 craft standing on the books of the different Yacht Clubs, there are about 70 exceeding 100 tons, 15 above 200 tons, and five above 300 tons. There are 22 different Yacht Clubs, the chief station being Cowes, in the Isle of Wight.—*N. Y. Post.*

Russia and China.

The most circumstantial rumor of the late treaty between China and England came by the way of St. Petersburgh. This fact is indicative of the interest and importance of the progress of inter-communication, about which so little is known, between Russia and China.—It is no ordinary statement that St. Petersburgh is a month nearer Pekin than is London.

It is a curious fact that Russian couriers travel from Pekin to St Petersburgh in about twenty-six days; but the courier post is used exclusively for despatches of the Russian Government and for no other purpose whatever. For several years there has been constant communication between Irkutsk, the capital of Eastern Siberia, and Pekin, which usually takes eight or nine days to effect; and from Irkutsk to Moscow, about four thousand miles, it requires eighteen days. Moscow at present is the easternmost point of telegraphic line. The whole of the immense distance from St. Petersburgh can be traversed on good roads with relays of horses at every twenty-four miles.

Until within two years the results of this long intercommunication with China were kept a secret; that is, the exclusive policy of the Russian Government kept the maps and results of the various explorations closely shut up in its archives. Now they may all be readily obtained, and, indeed, they are extensively published in Russian periodicals. Thus one of these journals contains a highly interesting and important account, with map, of last year's Russian surveys of the northwestern part of the Russo-Chinese frontier region, as far as the great mountain range of Shian-shan, which the Russians now claim as the boundary of their dominions in that quarter.—Even upon the rivers and lakes of that region they have steamboats and can by their means at any time penetrate into the neighboring parts of the Chinese Empire. This facility of communication arouses the jealousy of England. It touches a tender point. To nothing is she more sensitive than to the pulsations of trade; and the one single telegram telling the China news has unlocked a volume of speculation.

"We must bestir ourselves," says the London Times, "or we westerns shall be shut out of the new game. We must become a wire-extending people. We have let every nation get ahead of us in this matter. In England we do not do things because they are useful, still less because they are beautiful; but there is nothing on the earth or under the sea that we cannot accomplish if it offer a good dividend on a large capital. There seems to have been a hesitation about the chance of making profits by carrying messages, and meantime every one has outstripped us. The French have covered all Northern Africa with their wires; how far Russia has carried hers we do not know. But this China telegram gives us ground to suspect that they are pushed a long way beyond Moscow. The American States talk hourly with each other with these tongues of lightning; yet we, to whom rapid communication is as the branch of our empire, have not yet begun even to lay down wires to Calcutta. Nudged and elbowed by Brother Jonathan, we have thrown a line across to America; but let any one compare the Atlantic ocean, which, so far as it was an impediment to conversation, we have practically abolished, with the Red Sea and the Straits of Babelmandel, and the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, and the Straits of Malacca and the China Sea. There can be no difficulty in any of these seas. We have Aden and Galle and Singapore and Hong Kong as stations—what is to prevent us from paying out our lines of wire and working our telegraphs? There really is nothing to prevent this, except that the official mind is not yet quite sure that the Atlantic Telegraph is a fact and not a dream, and cannot yet believe that the work is so easy as it has been now proved to be."

Now, it is a fact that four years ago Russia formed the design of a telegraphic communication between St. Petersburgh and her North American possessions, and hence to San Francisco. It was to go via Moscow and Irkutsk, and if the above conjecture of the Times be true, Russia has already extended wires a good way beyond Moscow. There can be no doubt that Russia is steadily encroaching on the north of China and rapidly extending its commerce with this singular race.

Boston Post.

The Chess Championship of England.

On Tuesday, the 14th ult., the great annual congress of this association commenced proceedings in the library of the Queen's College, Birmingham. In addition to many local chess-players, Mr. Howard Staunton, M. St. Am

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 24, 1858.

Things Abroad and at Home.

There would appear to be no immediate want of topics for discussion, at the same time that there is a great absence of interest, or at least of excitement concerning them.

The Atlantic Telegraph—the news from India, China and Turkey; the movements of Louis Napoleon, and the English jealousy of Cherbourg,—all these things attract attention on the occasion of a European arrival, while at home we have politics, fillibusterism, yellow fever and Hard Times.

It would seem that the chances for the ultimate success of the Atlantic Telegraph become fainter and fainter. We do not say that there are *no* chances, but evidently the chances for failure overbalance those for success; and that this is the opinion of the shrewd capitalists "on 'Change" in London, is evidenced by the rapid decline of the stock to less than forty cents on the dollar.

That there should be a connection between Turkey and India is certainly strange at first sight, but becomes less so when we reflect upon the fact that the Turkish Empire claims dominion over the holy places of the Mahometans—that Mecca and Medina are included in the territories of the Sultan, who is regarded as the successor of the Caliphs. The real movers of the rebellion in India were the Mahometans of that country—their avowed object was to re-erect the great Mahometan sovereignty of the Mogul. Religious prejudice was the great agency used to stir up the rank and file of the Sepoys to such a sudden flood of mutiny. Moslems from India and all the neighboring countries had been visiting Arabia to perform the pilgrimage to Mecca—there they had met with co-religionists from all parts of Turkey, and it is a striking proof of the existence of the religious element, and also of concert of action, that the rebellion in India for the avowed purpose of driving out all Europeans should have been simultaneous with the occurrence of outrages against Christians on the part of the Mahometan population of the whole East. In Candia, Syria, Bosnia, and lastly at Jeddah, the fury of Moslem fanaticism has been venting itself on the heads of the christian dogs. We think it probable that the bombardment of Jeddah by the British steamship Cyclops, was to teach a lesson to Mahometans in India and elsewhere, quite as much as to punish the immediate outrage at that place. In all cases the Crescent must succumb to the Cross. Turkey must yield to the dictation of the Christian powers, much to the disgust of the Ulemas, or Moslem Doctors of Divinity.

Whether or not China has been opened to the trade of the world, is a question not so easy to answer, and one to which a merely legal or diplomatic settlement affords no solution. It remains to be seen whether the formal treaty amounts to anything—whether the Emperor has power to carry out his pledges.

Incidental to the movements in China, India and Turkey, or bearing upon them, are the relations between the great European powers, especially Great Britain, France and Russia. East of the Persian Gulf the British have held the preponderating power and influence. As Lords of India, part of the Malay Peninsula, Hong Kong, Singapore, Ceylon, and other possessions, this position seemed to be conceded to them, while their different colonies on the route to the East gave them decided advantages for the trade with the Pacific coasts of the old world; of late days, however, Russia has appeared as a power on the Pacific, the owner of large and valuable possessions, she has recently obtained the virtual control of the great Amoor river, at whose mouth she has built up a formidable naval depot, while France, too, has been taking a part in the Chinese matter, and has roused the fears of England by seeking to open a ship canal from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, through the Isthmus of Suez, by which Marseilles would be placed some two thousand miles nearer to the great Eastern centres of trade than London. The British diplomatists at Constantinople have opposed the granting of the authority for this work, but it would appear to have been granted, nevertheless, and in anticipation of this, and with a view to control or menace this new course of trade, the British have seized upon the Turkish Island of Perin, at the mouth of the Red Sea, thus introducing an additional element of dissension. In the meantime Cherbourg has been completed at a vast expense, as the strongest maritime fortification in Europe, as a menace to England, which is now spending vast sums on the fortification of the Channel Islands, especially Alderney, in sight of the coast of France.

Thus it is, that all Europe is at peace, and yet under arms—that England and France are in close alliance, and yet guarding against each other like the bitterest foes, and jealous of the least advantage being taken by either.

If on the other side of the Atlantic they have two sick men in the persons of John Turk and John Chinaman, we on this side, have a very sick man in Mexico, and another in Nicaragua, while we have a quarrell with Paraguay, and a longing after Cuba. Walker is said to be again on his way to Nicaragua. *His* day is over. Mexico we don't want. Cuba we will get, but not now. Hard Times we have too much of, and we have three comets.

Politics at present are a humbug. Our opponents are doing their best to find or make a grievance with a view to the next canvass for the Presidency. Some of their efforts are beautifully imaginative.

In the "good old times" of popular ignorance and superstition, the Comets and the Yellow Fever would have somehow been connected in the fears of the multitude. We have at least outgrown *that* folly.

Mr. Bull in Bad Humor.

The London *Times* is in bad humor about the Chinese treaty. The fact is that the American Minister has concluded a treaty with China, the terms of which are regarded as highly favorable to this country, and which stipulates that hereafter, the United States shall, in all things, stand on the basis of the most favored nations. This treaty is given to the world, and Mr. Bull and Mr. Crapeau have not got theirs yet, and don't know what it is.

Another exhibition of John Bullism "came off" a short time since in Dublin. They gave a municipal banquet in honor of the Atlantic Cable, or of somebody connected with the affair. Among others the Lord Mayor invited the Viceroy and other official dignitaries. He also invited Cardinal Wiseman, who happened to be on a visit to Ireland. The Lord Lieutenant wouldn't go because the Cardinal was going, and the understrappers would not go because the Lord Lieutenant wouldn't go, and the Mayor let them stay at home and they had a good time of it at the banquet. Cardinal Wiseman is a man eminent for his learning, abilities and piety, and the insult to him will, of course, be felt by the Catholic population of Ireland.

Again, speaking of the Cable, the Times publishes a diatribe against the officers of the Niagara, accusing them of discourtesy and inhospitality. An officer of the Gorgon, the English ship which accompanied the Niagara, gives all this a flat contradiction—John Bull is quite ugly now.

WILMINGTON VESSEL WRECKED.—The brig Josiah Jex, of Mathias, from this port, bound to Aux Cayes, with lumber and naval stores, arrived at Norfolk on the 21st inst., with loss of foremast and leaking badly. She is badly damaged.

BANK SUSPENSION.—The Chubb Brothers, Bankers of Washington City, have suspended payment.

A New Doctrine.

We used to believe it a sound legal maxim, that acknowledged possession of any right involved, of necessity, a remedy for any wrong amounting to a negation of that right. Wrongs are the infringement or denial of rights, and common law and common sense alike agree, that for every wrong there is a remedy. Well now, the Supreme Court has decided that the right to hold slaves is a Constitutional right, one that can be prohibited or devested by no less power than that of State sovereignty in the formation or Amendment of State Constitutions. That it is a right with which Congress cannot interfere—that it cannot prohibit or interfere with this right in any of the territories, and if Congress cannot do this, *a fortiori*, a territorial government, which is the creature of Congress, cannot do it.

But the new doctrine is that territorial governments can do what they have no right to do, and what Congress has no right to do. That they can nullify any right by depriving those possessed of it of any remedy in case of its violation. Thus it is contended by Judge Douglas, that although the right to hold property in slaves within the territories is guaranteed by the Constitution, as interpreted by the highest tribunal in the land, yet that the territorial legislatures can do that by non-action, which neither they nor Congress can do by action; that they can say: "the Constitution recognizes this right of property which you claim, Congress cannot divest you of it—we cannot, but we can outlaw it, by refusing to take cognizance of it in our courts, by refusing to recognise the existence of any right to redress, or remedy for any wrong against or any infraction upon the right." We ask any honest man, any honest lawyer, if such doctrine as this be either common honesty or good law? We care neither for hair-splitting casuists, nor wire-working politicians, nor high "authorities," North or South, especially such as we know to be provided with "an axe to grind." A legal right to hold property of any kind, implies a legal right to legal protection in the holding and enjoyment of that property, and no power can do that indirectly which it cannot do directly. It cannot do that by omission which it cannot do by commission—certainly not without illegality and usurpation.

OUR SOUTHERN PORTS.—The sanitary condition of many of the leading seaports of the South is deeply to be regretted, affecting, as it does, not simply the health and comfort of the inhabitants of the cities lying on these ports, but also tending materially to retard the independent commercial and manufacturing development of the South.

It matters little whether yellow fever and its kindred diseases be naturalized to, and self-producing in, the cities on the coast of the Gulf and the Southern Atlantic seaboard, or whether they be the result of imported contagion, the fact of their existence, and the constant exposure to their visits cannot be denied. From Charleston to the mouth of the Rio Grande it is too apparent that none of the more important seaboard cities can claim an exemption from the constantly recurring visits of epidemic diseases of a malignant character. This may be due to causes beyond human control, or it may be that the adoption of proper precaution might tend to change the order of things, and perhaps insure a comparative, if not a total immunity from disease.

The two leading Southern ports are Charleston and N. Orleans, the last named city possessing facilities for trade unsurpassed by any other in the world. Other Southern cities possess considerable trade and importance, and some of them exceed Charleston in some respects, still it must be conceded that Charleston and New Orleans are, to a great degree, the representative cities of the South, and we regret to say that it must also be conceded that they are becoming more and more the homes of yellow fever. That New Orleans is never wholly exempt from its presence, and Charleston but seldom escapes, is only too true.

That this should tend to retard their growth in population and manufacturing, might readily be supposed, and that it does do so, is apparent. New Orleans ought to be a great manufacturing as well as a great commercial city. It ought to have a population scarcely second to any other city on the American continent. With its unrivalled facilities of internal communication, the depot for the provisions of the most productive region in the world, it could provide cheap living for a large number of persons. It has the raw staples of several important branches of industry at hand, and yet its manufacturing capital and population is very small, indeed hardly worth naming. We fear that our sister city of Charleston must find her progress arrested by similar causes.

The strangest and most discouraging circumstance connected with the visits to, or outbreaks of yellow fever in the cities referred to, is that instead of receding before the march of settlement and population, it rather increases in the frequency and fatality of its visitations.—Whether it is that drainage, sewerage, the supply of good water and other means of cleanliness have not kept pace with the advance of population is a question that may well be asked. Certain it is that questions of this character are beginning to be assume an importance, especially to the people of Charleston, Mobile, Savannah, New Orleans and Galveston, far exceeding that which attaches to questions of railroads or steamships. The question of the public health of the seaport cities of the South is rapidly becoming a matter of life and death to them. It is one that we are anxious to see receive a favorable solution, for, apart from the fact of the presence of yellow fever in neighboring cities being a constant menace to us, we are not without hopes, even in this period of depression in our town, of seeing and feeling that fresh impulse that shall bear us on until we acquire that size and importance of which at present the occasional visits of yellow fever seem to be among the conditions.

Duplin County—Judge Heath.

The Associate Editor of the *Journal* visited Kenansville this week, it being that set apart for holding a special term of the Superior Court for Duplin County.—Judge Heath, recently appointed to fill one of the two vacancies created by the resignation of Judges Ellis and Person, was present and presided; so far as we could judge, ably and satisfactorily. Judge Heath has the reputation of being a sound lawyer; he is a gentleman of pleasing manners, and of fine personal appearance. His purity and integrity have never been called in question. We think the appointment a most excellent one. The regular term of Duplin Superior Court will be held next week.

We found but a small portion of the citizens of the County in attendance this week at Kenansville. There will be a fuller turn out at the regular term next week. We return our thanks to those of our friends with whom it was our good fortune to meet. In Duplin County the *Journal* has always found true and firm friends.

FROST IN THE WEST.—One of our citizens who returned yesterday from the Springs in Stokes county, in this State, informs us that there was a pretty sharp frost in that neighborhood on last Monday morning. We presume the Springs referred to are those known as the "Piedmont Springs," at the foot of one of the Saura-town mountains, a series of detatched elevations, distant from, and having no connection with, the Blue Ridge. This is early for frost in the tobacco country, and will do damage in Stokes and Rockingham.

Daily Journal, 22d inst.

☞ The official reports state that 128 persons died in Charleston of Yellow Fever during the week ending Sept. 18th. This is higher by one than for any week during this or any former visitation of the fever. In 1854 the deaths during the week ending Sept. 16th, were 127. This was the crisis, the culminating point in the progress of the epidemic. Immediately after it began to decrease.

☞ The Fayetteville *Observer*, in referring to the Correspondence between Captain Fremont, Eng. and Sup't. W. & W. R. R., and Dr. McRee, Port Physician, remarks that it had never heard nor read such a report. Neither had we, although we had heard of it. We had heard of its being employed by electioneering agents of rival routes, and this at points so distant as to render its circulation possible. Within any reasonable distance the attempt to use any such means would be sure to recoil.

MAINE ELECTION.—The Washington *Union* says that "private telegraphic despatches state that Johnson of the third district, and Bradbury of the sixth are certainly elected to Congress. If so, they are Democratic gains, and, as the *Union* says, the importance of this result cannot be too highly estimated. Maine is the most North Eastern of the North Eastern States, has been overwhelmingly Republican, and intensely anti-Democratic. It is the first contest after the Kansas fuss of the last session, and it augurs well for the success of the Democratic policy in the future.

☞ HARPER for October, from Messrs. MERRILL & PIERCE. Good number enough—quite readable, in fact. Price 25 cents.

Later from Europe.

QUEBEC, Sept. 21.—The steamship North Britain arrived here to-day, bringing Liverpool dates of the 8th instant.

There has been a cessation of Atlantic cable signals, but no particulars are given. It is believed, however, that the difficulty is near the shore, and is remediable.—Shares of the company, have, as a consequence, greatly declined.

There has been a great cable banquet at Killarney.

Mr. Bright, the cable engineer, has been knighted by the Lord-Lieutenant.

The political news is unimportant.

It is reported that the Chinese indemnity to France and England is greater than was at first reported.

At the fire in Astracan 120 houses, 11 quays, and a great number of boats were destroyed. Many lives were lost, but the exact number is unknown.

In Turkey the religious fanaticism continues. At Aleppo the Mussulmen armed themselves, and the city was destroyed. A similar panic occurred at Tripoli, but was dissipated by the arrival of a man-of-war.

It was rumored that the consuls of France, Austria, and the United States to Greece, at Hanchio, had been assassinated, but an authentic contradiction is said to have reached the French government.

A letter from China says that the indemnity to England amounts to £3,200,000, and to France £1,200,000.

The ships Abby Langdon and Harriet France, before reported, are totally wrecked. The former had gone to pieces.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The steamer Black Warrior, from Havana, with dates to the 15th has arrived. Sugars were inactive, owing to the advanced pretensions of holders.

An abandoned Spanish slaver had been found off the Colorado reef. She had landed 900 slaves near Cardenas.

From St. Domingo.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Advices from St. Domingo to the 5th state that Santiago was in possession of Santana; and that Valverde was about embarking for Turks Island. Business was paralyzed. The paper money was worthless, and the merchants had closed their stores.

From Santa Fe.

ST. LOUIS, September 20.—Santa Fe dates to the 30th have been received. The Navajo Indians had been granted ten days to bring in the murderer of Major Brooks' servant. The troops at Fort Defiance were preparing for an anticipated war with the Indians.

The Board of Health

Report 128 deaths from Yellow Fever, for the past week, and 43 from other causes, making a total of 171.

Charleston News, 20th inst.

Yellow Fever at the South.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 20.—The deaths by yellow fever for the week past number 128.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 18th.—The News says the fever is abating. There are no cases at the hospital.

LATER.—An official statement says that no deaths or new cases of fever have occurred here, and that there are no apprehensions of an epidemic.

MOBILE, Sept. 18.—The fever was declared epidemic here on Wednesday last.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 18th.—There were fifty-seven deaths from yellow fever during yesterday.

Health of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20.—The deaths by yellow fever on Saturday were 74, and during the week 400.

Death of Dred Scott.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—Dred Scott, the subject of the famous Dred Scott case, died here on Friday.

More Incendiarism at the New York Quarantine.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The temporary buildings erected by the health commissioners outside the quarantine grounds for the accommodation of the sick islanders from the infected district, were burnt last night.

ROBBED.—It is not often that we hear of robbery on our railroad cars, but Mr. E. W. McGreger, agent of Lay & Brothers, reports the loss of his pocket book, on the Wilmington and Manchester cars, on Friday night—a buckskin purse, containing forty-two dollars. He is satisfied he was robbed.—*South Carolinian.*

He must be easily satisfied. Many men would feel some dissatisfaction under similar circumstances.

Charleston Courier.

Maine Election.

BATH, Me., Sept. 17th.—Complete returns from the third district render certain the election of Mr. French, republican, for Congress, over Mr. Johnson, democrat, by 35 to 50 majority. For Governor, as far as heard from, Morrill has 53,214; Smith, 44,287. Morrill's majority will reach about 11,000.

The Maine Election.

BANGOR, Sept. 20.—The vote for Congress in the sixth district is very close. So far as is known, Foster, republican, has 865 majority in Hancock and 220 in Washington counties, while the democrats claim for Bradbury 1,000 majority in Aroostook and 43 in Waldo, which is probably correct.

This allows Foster 42 majority. An error is alleged, however, in the footings of Hancock and Washington in favor of Bradbury, so that the official count only can determine the result.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 21.—Honorary directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have to-day received a dispatch from the superintendent of the Newfoundland line, who state that the electricians have been unable to communicate with Valentia station since the 1st of September, but the electrical manifestations are such that no doubt exists here that the difficulty is at or very near the Valentia office.

Another Probable Fillibuster Enterprise.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Gen. Walker yesterday took passage in the Star of the West, accompanied by Colonel Von Natzmer, a distinguished fillibuster. The Herald states that he is bound to Nicaragua, but will remain at Panama for the present to mature plans for another foray.

Cannon, small arms, and ammunition, it is said, were sent out in small canal steamers, which left this city a few days ago, and also that men and materials were likewise sent out in the steamer Hermann, which sailed hence a few weeks since for the Pacific. [The reporter, however, has positive information that the above, as far as it relates to the Hermann, is incorrect.—REP.]

Removal of Restrictions.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—At a meeting of the health commissioners to-day it was resolved to reduce the term of detention of New Orleans and Charleston vessels arriving at quarantine with sickness on board to eight days, and those without sickness to four days, thus shortening the detention over one-half. The restrictions upon loading New Orleans and Charleston vessels at quarantine were also thrown off, and steamers from New Orleans were allowed stream permits. Vessels from Savannah were exempted from quarantine.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A new Post Office has been recently established at Blackman's Mills, Sampson county. R. C Lee, Post Master.

Trial of the Captain of the Slaver Echo.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—The case of the captain of the slaver Echo has been further postponed until Saturday. Judge Story decided that this class of cases could be tried in any district in the United States, but Judge Sprague decided that they must be tried in the district to which first carried.

Important from China—The American Treaty—Mode of Obtaining it, &c., &c.

The treaty by the Peaks being the American Treaty concluded with China, by Commissioner Reed. No official copy of those made with the French, English and Russians has yet been published, though it is said they are similar to the American. The treaty is made between Mr. Reed on the one part, and Kwalliang and Hwashawa on the other. It comprises 29 articles, some of which are merely repetitions of the old one. Those which are new are as follows:

Article I. Provides for general peace, and a stipulation for good offices of the United States in case of difficulty with other Powers. Art. 2. Provides for the deposit and record of the treaty at Pekin and Washington. Art. 3. The official publication of the treaty at Pekin and in the provinces by imperial authority. Art. 4. Direct correspondence (with obligation to acknowledge and answer) of the Minister of the United States with the Privy Council or Prime Minister at Pekin. Art. 5. Right of annual visit and sojourn, at his own pleasure as to time, of the United States Minister at Pekin; journey either to be by the Peiho, or overland from Shanghae, and to be provided for by Chinese government, as well as with an official residence at the capital. His suite not to consist of more than 20, exclusive of Chinese attendants. His official intercourse to be with the Privy Council, or one of its members deputed for that purpose. Art. 6. Permanent residence at Pekin, if the same privilege is conceded to other Powers. Art 7. Equality of rank in official correspondence. Art. 8. Interviews of Ministers with Governor General, Governors, &c., always to be at official residences. Interviews never to be denied. Art. 9. Interviews on terms of equality of naval commanders with officials of highest rank. Suppression of piracy. Art. 13. Right to lease property without any intervention of officials. Designation of open ports, new ones being Swatow and Taiwan in Formosa, and any other granted to English, French or Russians. Clandestine and contraband trade prohibited. Opium to be prohibited or allowed according to Chinese law. Art. 14. The United States never to pay higher duties than the "most favored nation." Art. 15. Tonnage duties not higher than imposed on most favored nations; double tonnage duties abolished. Prospective application of tonnage dues to beacons, lighthouses, &c. Art. 16. Regulation of pilots. Art. 20. Time of paying duties; to be paid in Sycee or foreign money; Consuls not to give up papers before duties are paid. Art. 24. Immunity of national flag and obligation of neutrality. Art. 25. Apprehension of mutineers and deserters, and punishment of criminals. Art. 20. Exclusive jurisdiction of U. S. authorities over rights and intercourse of its citizens. Art. 27. Mutual appeals to public officers with complaints. Art. 28. Recognition and absolute toleration of Christianity, and protection of Chinese converts. Art. 29. Comprehensive provisions that all rights, privileges and powers granted to any nation, its merchants or subjects, whether political, mercantile or otherwise, and not conferred by this treaty on the United States, shall at once inure to the benefit of the United States, its public functionaries, merchants or citizens. Treaty to be ratified within a year by the United States, and by the Emperor forthwith. The claim for pecuniary indemnity, either for English, American or French losses, neither admitted nor denied, but referred to Canton.—Permanent legation of the United States Minister, after the settlement of pending question at Canton, understood to be hereafter at Shanghae.

It is mentioned that the Americans stipulated for the opening of the new ports of Swafrow and Taiwan, in Formosa. As regards the question of compensation for property destroyed at Canton, we do not hear that anything was arranged.

It is said that Kiying, the Imperial Commissioner who concluded the treaty of Nanking with Sir Henry Pottenger in 1842, and was degraded in 1846 for his reports in favor of the English, was associated with the present commissioners. This was at first considered an indication of a favorable disposition on the part of the Chinese government. It was, however, soon discovered on his arrival at Tien-sin, that the object was to retrieve his position and rank, by a line of policy diametrically opposed to that which lost it to him, and that he was exercising a most injurious influence upon his colleagues, who had shown an anxious desire to terminate, at great sacrifices, existing difficulties. Fortunately, a memorial, which he had addressed to the Emperor at the conclusion of the last war, couched in a very different sense from the communications, he was addressing to the British authorities at the same time, was produced and read to his colleagues. This so completely humbled the willy Kiying that he returned to Pekin a day or two after, much to the satisfaction of the allies.

Great hostility continued to be exhibited at Canton toward foreign residents, and the Acting British Consul had issued a notice advising them to be prepared for a sudden departure.

A blockade of the river at Canton had been established in so far as Chinese boats were concerned, and trade was suspended. All the native merchants had left, and also the greater portion of the foreign community.

The latest accounts state that a French man-of-war had shelled Shamun, part of the western suburbs of Canton, as a Frenchman had been killed in that neighborhood.

A dispatch from Marseilles to London, dated on the 30th of August, contained the following reports from China:

There have been numerous attacks by the Chinese troops on outposts of the allies at Canton. There is a proclamation issued by the successors of Yeh in the administration of the province promising the extermination of the strangers. There have been some assassinations, and the circulation in Canton is difficult. The news of a peace at Pekin has revived hopes of a better state of things.

The United States steamer Mississippi was at Hong Kong on the 6th of July, and the Minnesota, Powhatan and Antelope were in the Gulf of Pecheli.

The London Times holds the following bitter language relative to the success of the Russians and Americans in China:

The Russ and the Americans, whose position was so little dignified in the warlike transactions, have received some reward for their officious zeal in doing the part of go between. The Russ ignominiously expelled from the mouth of the Peiho when he went there in a single steamer, *and the American so cruelly snubbed by Yeh when he made a tender of his sympathy,* go up in the wake of an English and French fleet, and are admitted to curry favor by conveying Mandarins and messages.—Owing the toleration of their presence entirely to our force, they receive a treaty as the guerdon of their rather menial offices. What the amount of these ready concessions is we are not told. It does not much matter for England and France united are too strong to allow any mediators to cross their path.

THE AFRICANS TRANSFERRED TO THE NIAGARA.—The United States steam ship *Niagara*, from New York, arrived off this Bar on Saturday last, and came to anchor in about eight fathoms of water, the upper part of her masts being barely visible from the city wharves. The steamer *Gen. Clinch*, which was chartered by the United States Marshal, left her wharf on Sunday morning and proceeded to Fort Sumter, where she took the Africans on board and proceeded outside the Bar to the *Niagara*, which vessel she reached some time after mid-day. The sea was quite rough, and there being some difficulty in getting the Africans off the steamer, the *Clinch* was attached to the stern of the frigate by two hawsers, while a third rope was run from the spanker-boom of the frigate to the deck of the *Clinch*. On this last line a large tub was placed, and in it the negros were transported from the steamer to the ship. The *Niagara* will probably leave for Liberia to-day, (Monday.)

Charleston Courier, 20th inst.

THE AFRICANS.—The captured Africans, taken on board the Niagara, to be delivered in Liberia, numbered two hundred and seventy-one, showing a mortality since their arrival at this port of thirty-five instead of twenty-five, as previously stated—the original number being three hundred and six. The negroes were all, apparently, in good condition. They gave evidence of being exceedingly well pleased with their manner of transportation from the Clinch to the Niagara, and also with the arrangements that had been made for their comfort on board the frigate, particularly with that portion of them which appertained to the cooking department. It is expected that the frigate will sail to-day.

Charleston Courier, 21st inst.

THE STORM.—On Thursday last, between the hours of 1 and 5 A. M., we were visited by one of the severest storm, within our recollection. The suddenness with which the gale came on and its intensity were well calculated to cause much damage, but fortunately its duration was short. The tide waters rose rapidly, (though it was ebb tide) and soon Front street was almost entirely covered, but comparatively little damage was done. The small government steamer, the "Fire Fly," dragged her anchors, and went foul against the schooner Charlotte Ann, and both were driven ashore. The damage to each was very slight. Several boats were more or less injured. The steamer Pamplico, which had arrived the afternoon of Wednesday, was driven from her anchorage upon a marsh lying to the westward of her, where she now remains. She has sustained very little injury and will probably be got off in a few days.

Beaufort (N. C.) Journal, 20th inst.

The Last Victim of the Gauntlet.

An imperial rescript, bearing date of the 20th of August, 1854, and the signature of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, has abolished for evermore within the realms of the whole Austrian empire that terrible chastisement—running the gauntlet. Terrible it was, indeed—a cruel and barbarous remnant of those dark and dismal times called the middle ages. I witnessed the last execution of this kind, and record it for the benefit of those who still cling with a strange fondness even to the worst legacies of by-gone centuries.

On an autumn morning, in the year 1851, the garrison of the fortress of Theresienstadt, on the Eger river, in Bohemia, was formed in a large square on the spacious place before the residence of the commandant. In the middle of the square, drawn up in file, stood a company of a rifle battalion, to which the delinquent belonged.—It was unarmed, each private (there were three hundred) being provided with a switch, and placed at a small distance from his next man. At the tenth stroke of the clock the drums were beaten, and amidst a silence deep and oppressive the prisoner was marched into the square.

He was as fine-looking a man as ever I have set eyes upon—tall, powerful, and well formed. His handsome features, to which a blank moustache gave a bold and martial expression, shown forth in the full glow and vigor of manhood, only they were of a deadly paleness.

He was a non-commissioned officer, and during the last campaign in Italy, in 1849, he had distinguished himself in such a manner that his superior officers had recommended him for promotion. Austria is more generous than England towards those that shed their blood in her service, and he would have been made a commissioned officer long since—in spite of his humble origin and his poverty—if it had not been for a fatal impediment. This impediment was his own passionate temper; he was a very choleric man; harsh and brutal towards his inferiors, morose and stubborn towards his superiors whenever they deemed it necessary to check or rebuke him. He was hated by the men to the utmost. There was not a private in the whole battalion that had not vowed him revenge. He had never made one friend, nor did he care to have one. Strict in the performance of his military service—the most minor duties of which he discharged with the utmost exactness—he went his own way, proud, reserved, solitary. Innumerable were the punishments which he had brought upon the men; for, however slight the offence might be, he was sure not to pass it over in silence.

His superior officers respected him for his usefulness, his ability, and his exactitude, but they did not like him. The evident lack of humanity in the man made him an object of doubt rather than love. Moreover, there was a vague rumor about his having once struck at his own officer in the midst of a pell-mell caused by a hand-to-hand encounter with the enemy. The report never took a clear shape, the officer having been killed in the engagement, and the gossippings of a few wounded soldiers having been much too incoherent and contradictory to lead to a formal investigation of the matter; besides, it was at the victory of Novarra. He had greatly distinguished himself, and old Field Marshal Radezky had, with his own hands, affixed the golden medal on his breast. The rumor, however, together with the knowledge of his harsh and violent temper, caused his name to be erased from the list of those that were recommended for higher promotion.

When this incident was made known to him, he became even more sullen, more rigid, more cruel than ever; but always, as it was well understood, for the benefit of the service, the slightest demands of which he performed with the same immutable strictness as he enforced them to be done by others.

A few weeks previous to the dreadful punishment which he had now to undergo he was mounting guard in the outworks with some twenty or twenty-five men of his own company. It was a chilly, rainy night; and when the sentries were relieved they were glad to stretch themselves—wet as they were—upon the floor near the large stove in the middle of the guard-room. The floor not being clean, (floors seldom are in these localities,) and the white uniforms of the men being wet, it was no wonder that the dirt adhered to them with a tenacy that defied all exertions to get it off, when the wearers were roused by this serjeant to prepare for standing guard once more. The more they tried to rub their clothes clean the more sturdily he lent a helping hand to their endeavors by an application of the sad equipment of every Austrian non-commissioned officer—the stick.—Whilst he was fully at work, cutting away at the men with a powerful arm, the door opened, and the officer on duty entered the guard-room.

"Attention!" commanded the sergeant; and, saluting his superior, made the usual report that nothing worth remarking had happened. The officer a young ensign, fresh from the military school, and almost a boy, took no notice whatever of this important news, but asked the sergeant in a brisk and somewhat impetuous manner, "What he was again striking the men for?"

The sergeant, already much annoyed at this interference, gave a surly and unwilling answer; and, when the young officer rebuked him, in a severe and perhaps somewhat haughty manner, the violent and passionate man, losing all self-control, lifted up his hand against his officer.

It was but one fatal moment, quick as lightning. The uplifted hand never descended; it was caught by a dozen powerful arms. He was felled to the ground and disarmed. Half an hour afterwards he found himself in irons in the casemates.

Lifting the arm against a superior is considered a capital crime. In this case it had been committed whilst both parties were on duty, and the Austrian military laws are the very last in the world to be trifled with.—The following day he was tried by court-martial, and sentenced to be shot. When the sentence was forwarded to the competent authority for ratification, it happened to be the superior's anniversary day; capital punishment was commuted, the criminal had to run the gauntlet.

A cruel act of grace was this commutation! When the first sentence had been read over to him, he had remained cold and impassable; not a muscle of his proud face stirred. He did not fear death; he had looked it in the face many a time without flinching, and to die in the open air, pierced by a dozen balls—a soldier's death—what should he care much for that? But when he was informed that he had to run the gauntly twice through his company, after having been previously degraded, he trembled for the first time in his life. He knew of many a soldier who had run the gauntlet thrice through a whole battalion, and not been the worst for it after all; he knew of some that had even married afterwards, and brought up families of children; he was fully aware that the issue of this terrible torture depended entirely upon the dispositions of the men. Dreadful reflection! Above all, he thought of the shame, dishonor—and his proud heart was well nigh giving way.

On the evening previous to the punishment, the second rifle battalion of Kherenhuller infantry would have been unfit for service; the men were drunk. They had got up a carousal in joy and honor of the coming day. But in the morning they were sober enough. The drums ceased to beat as soon as the prisoner had arrived in the middle of the square; his escort fell back. He stood alone near the right wing of the company. There was a dead silence; not a respiration was to be heard from all the thousands gathered on the spot. The commanding officer read the sentence over to him for the second time. This done, he exhorted the men, according to custom, to dispense with all feelings of compassion, and to do their duty conformably to the law. The colonel went through this part of the formality in a quick and hurried manner, as if he were unwilling to perform it. So he was; he knew but too well that, in this instance, there was no need whatever for exhortation. These preliminaries being over, the prisoner was delivered into the hands of the provost.

When the latter tore of from his uniform the golden lace and galloons—the marks of his military rank—throwing them, together with the gold medal, at his feet, the face of the unfortunate man became purple, and his dark eyes flashed fire. When he was stripped of his coat and shirt, and placed at the entry of the terrible street through which he had to pass, he became pale again. Two soldiers went ahead of him; they marched backward, with their bayonets presented to his breast, so as to force him to keep measure to a drum which brought up the rear. The drum was muffled; its slow and dismal beats sounded like the music of a funeral procession.

When he received the first stroke his features assumed an expression of pain, and his firm-set lips quivered slightly. This was, however, the only sign of sensation. Crossing his arms over his breast and pressing his teeth close together, his proud face remained henceforth immovable. His merciless enemies enjoyed but an incomplete triumph after all; they might slash his body in pieces, but his proud and indomitable spirit they could not break. The blows descended with a fearful violence upon him. After the first dozen blood came; but never did he utter one single exclamation of pain; never—not even with a look—did he implore for mercy. An expression of scorn and disdain was deeply set on his face, as pale as death. When he had reached at last the left wing of the company, his lacerated back presented a frightful appearance. Even his most exasperated enemies might well have been satisfied now; if it had but been possible, the commanding officer himself would have interceded in his behalf; but this was not even to be thought of; the law must have its course. They faced him right about; he had to make the same way back again.

There was one formality connected with this punishment which was a cruel, barbarous and shameful mockery; the delinquent had to thank his executioners for his tortures.

When the victim had arrived at the file leader of the right wing of the company, and the dreadful execution was over at last, he threw one last, long look, full of contempt, at his tormentors. Then he was seen staggering like a drunken man towards the commanding officer. His eyes, swollen with blood, beamed with an unnatural brightness, his respiration was short and painful; touching his head with his right hand, in token of the military salute, he said in a voice that came out of his throat with a rattling sound, but that was nevertheless distinctly audible all over the place: "I have to thank your honor for this exquisite punishment," and fell down dead.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENTS.—We regret to learn that Col. Daniel Coleman of Concord, had his ankle dislocated and the small bone of his leg broken, on Friday last, on the N. C. Railroad, in attempting to get off the Freight train before it had come to a dead hault.

A man on the passenger train, a Mr. Overcash, after seeing Mr. Coleman put on the cars to return to his home in Concord and after hearing the circumstances of his misfortune, had not gone more than two or three miles, when he deliberately took up his carpet bag and walked out on the platform, jumped off at a point nearest to his residence. He was seen lying on the ground as long as the cars were in sight; and that evening a messenger sent to Concord for Dr. Gibson, stated that Overcash had got his *leg broken*. The wonder is, it was not both legs, or his neck.—*Sals. Watch.*

THE WEATHER.—On Thursday last we were favored with a copious shower of rain attended by loud peals of thunder; and since then the nights have been quite cold, rendering good fires necessary to comfort.

Salisbury Banner.

CONDITION OF NEW ORLEANS.—Our last exchanges from this afflicted city are up to Wednesday last.—The following, however, from the Picayune sums up all the truth briefly contained in them all in reference to the ravages of the fever:

"The dry, brief, but fearful records of the daily progress of the epidemic—which now holds possession of no one particular ward or street, but has its sway over the whole city—tells sufficiently their own tale to our friends abroad of the severe trial we are undergoing. The fever knows no abatement. Despite the large necessary diminution in the number of persons open to its attacks, the fell destroyer counts up his victims without diminution of numbers, and it is impossible to fix any turning point for the calamity. The many indications of fall and cool weather give us hope of a speedy relief, which cannot come too soon.

"One of the noticeable and melancholy features of the mortality of the season has been the large number of deaths among infants and children. Parents poor and rich, will long remember this summer with painful reminiscences.

"The flood of commerce begins to beat its mighty wave around our counting-rooms and depots, our levee and warehouses. The immense trade centered here cannot await the departure of the epidemic to allow it full scope and set its mighty arms in motion. Cotton is king, even over death itself."

The Captured Africans.

Our readers are aware that the African negroes found on board a slaver which was captured by an American vessel of war off the coast of Cuba, and taken to Charleston, are to be re-transported to their native land. The government has accepted the offer of the American Colonization Society to take charge of and maintain these negroes in Liberia for one year, for the sum of $50,000. It might have been imagined that the citizens of Charleston would have endeavored to obtain possession of the blacks, as that city is known to be the very hot-bed where germinate all projects for the revival of the slave trade. Here was an opportunity, probably at a small immediate risk, of reinforcing the involuntary labor of the State by the addition of several hundred able-bodied negroes. The circumstances were eminently favorable to such an attempt. South Carolina is the most ultra slaveholding State in the Union, and her theories relative to slavery are a bow-shot in advance of most of the other Southern States. Had she been willing, therefore, to venture upon a collision with the federal government, a more suitable occasion could not have been selected.

But the people of the South—and especially of South Carolina—are lovers of law and order. Whatever might be their private sentiments, they had no idea of adopting any measure in open infringement of existing statutes. The acts of Congress left but one *course for the* government to pursue, viz: to reship the negros to Africa. This was the plain and evident meaning of the law, and this the people of Charleston understood, and prepared to obey. It is true that suggestions were made touching the inhumanity and impolicy of consigning these slaves to a life of barbarism and suffering, when by placing them permanently in the South they would be both civilized and christianized. True that the opinions of eminent jurisconsults and magistrates were asked, that it might be clearly ascertained whether the existing enactments presented no alternative save the return of the negros to Africa. But as for armed resistance, violent demonstrations, attempts to seize the slaves by force—nothing of the sort was even contemplated. When the law was once definitively and conclusively made known, all idea of opposition was abandoned

From the Louisville Journal.

Terrible Adventure in the Mammoth Cave.

At the supposed end of what has always been considered the longest avenue of the Mammoth Cave, nine miles from its entrance, there is a pit, dark, and deep, and terrible, known as the Maelstrom. Tens of thousands have gazed into it with awe whilst Bengal lights were thrown down it to make its fearful depths visible, but none had the daring ever to explore it. The celebrated guide, Stephen, who was deemed insensible to fear, was offered six hundred dollars by the proprietors of the cave if he would descend to the bottom of it, but he shrank from the peril. A few years ago a Tennessee professor, a learned and bold man, resolved to do what no one before him had dared do, and, making his arrangements with great care and precaution, he had himself lowered down by a strong rope a hundred feet, but at that point his courage failed him, and he called aloud to be drawn out. No human power could ever have induced him to repeat the appalling experiment.

A couple of weeks ago, however, a young gentleman of Louisville, whose nerves never trembled at mortal peril, being at the Mammoth Cave with Prof. Wright of our city, and others, determined, no matter what the dangers and difficulties might be, to explore the depths of the malestrom. Mr. Proctor, the enterprising proprietor of the cave, sent to Nashville and procured a long rope, of great strength, expressly for the purpose. The rope and some necessary timbers were borne by the guides and others to the proposed point of exploration. The arragements being soon completed, the rope, with a heavy fragment of rock affixed to it, was let down and swung to and fro to dislodge any loose rocks that would be likely to fall at the touch.

Several were thus dislodged, and the long-continued reverberations, rising up like distant thunder from below, proclaimed the depth of the horrid chasm. Then the young hero of the occasion, with several hats thrown over his head to protect it as far as possible against any masses falling from above, and with a light in his hand and the rope fastened around his body, took his place over the awful pit, and directed the half dozen men, who held the end of the rope, to let him down into the Cimmerian gloom.

We have heard from his own lips an account of his descent. Occasionally masses of earth and rock went whizzing past, but none struck him. Thirty or forty feet from the top he saw a ledge, from which, as he judged by appearances, two or three avenues led off in different directions. About a hundred feet from the top a cataract from the side of the pit went rushing down the abyss, and, as he descended by the side of the falling water and in the midst of the spray, he felt some apprehension that his light would be extinguished, but his care prevented this. He was landed at the bottom of the pit, a hundred and ninety feet from the top.

He found it almost perfectly circular, about 18 feet in diameter, with a small opening at one point, leading to a fine chamber of no great extent. He found on the floor beautiful specimens of black silex of immense size, vastly larger than were ever discovered in any other part of the Mammoth Cave, and also a multitude of exquisite formations as pure and white as virgin snow. Making himself heard, with great effort, by his friends, he at length asked them to pull him partly up, intending to stop on the way and explore a cave that he had observed opening about forty feet above the bottom of the pit.

Reaching the mouth of that cave, he swung himself with much exertion into it, and holding the end of the rope in his hand, he incautiously let it go, and it swung out apparently beyond his reach. The situation was a fearful one, and his friends above could do nothing for him. Soon, however, he made a hook of the end of his lamp, and, by extending himself as far over the verge as possible without falling, he succeeded in securing the rope. Fastening it to a rock, he followed the avenue 150 or 200 yards to a point where he found it blocked by an impassible avalanche of rock and earth.

Returning to the mouth of this avenue, he beheld an almost exactly similar mouth of another on the opposite side of the pit, but not being able to swing himself into it, he refastened the rope around his body, suspended himself again over the abyss and shouted to his friends to raise him to the top. The pull was an exceedingly severe one, and the rope, being ill adjusted around his body, gave him the most excruciating pain. But soon his pain was forgotten in a new and dreadful peril.

When he was 90 feet from the mouth of the pit and 100 feet from the bottom, swaying and swinging in midair, he heard rapid and excited words of horror and alarm above, and soon learned that the rope by which he was upheld had taken fire from the friction of the timber over which it passed. Several moments of awful suspense to those above and still more awful to him below ensued. To them and him a fatal and instant catastrophe seemed inevitable.

But the fire was extinguished with a bottle of water belonging to himself, and then the party above, though almost exhausted by their labors, succeeded in drawing him to the top. He was as calm and self possessed as upon his entrance into the pit, but all of his companions overcome by fatigue, sank down upon the ground, and his friend Professor Wright, from over exertion and excitement, fainted and remained for a time insensible.

The young adventurer left his name carved in the depths of the Maelstrom—the name of the first and only person that ever gazed upon its mysteries.

Census of Texas.—The Austin Intelligencer is indebted to Robert Barr, for the following memoranda:

Returns from 95 counties give a population of 361,454, and a vote of 56,891. There are 22 counties yet to hear from part of which have made returns but they are not yet footed up. These counties are Anderson, Bee, Bezar, Bazoria, Brown, Cass, Cameron, Cherokee, Galveston, Hidaldo, Hopkins, Houston, Kiney, (not organized,) Leon, McCulloch, (not organized,) Maverick, (not organized,) Rusk, Smith, Trinity, Tyler, Washington and Webb; in all twenty-two counties yet to make returns. Assessors who have not made returns, or whose returns appear by the above list not to have been received at Austin, should send on copies without delay. The counties not included in the 95 mentioned above as having been footed up, contain a population of from seventy to one hundred thousand.

Rich Pickings.—An English officer writes from India of the taking of a Rajah and the sacking of his palace. They found in the treasure vaults bags containing 320,000 rupees and £80,000 in gold, with jewels estimated at £200,000.

NEW BOOKS.

We would call special attention to the advertisement of Mr. J. W. Bradley, Publisher, of Philadelphia. Mr. Bradley is one of the largest publishers in Philadelphia, and his list includes some of the most popular and saleable books published. Of T. S. Arthur's works alone, over 100,000 volumes are sold annually. It will be observed that he has recently issued several popular works, all of which command a large sale.

We think that young men out of employment will find this a rare chance for doing good and making money. *

APPETITE AND STRENGTH RESTORED.

William Young, of South Pittsburgh, says:

"After having suffered severely for several days with a most distressing attack of Diarrœha, I purchased a bottle of BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. It gradually checked the disease, and restored my bowels to perfect order.—Before I had finished the bottle, I found my appetite and strength returning. I believe it worthy of the character you give it, and shall recommend it as such."

See advertisement. [Sept. 21st.—13&4-1w.

TO THE LADIES OF LYNCHBURG.

Come and see you lame and suffering! Oh, you Rheumatic and Dying, you shall be relieved in twenty minutes by the application of Professor De Grath's Electric Oil, from 39 South Eighth st., Philadelphia, Pa. More than thirty have been cured in this place, in the last few days, of Rheumatism, Sprains and Bruises, Sores, Fresh Cuts, Swollen Glands and Neuralgia—relieved in from three to twenty minutes. Better still: Mr. Welch, of Buchanan, had been laying in his bed over a month with Swollen Glands in his throat, and the doctors gave him up of being cured. Last Saturday, a week ago, he was taken very suddenly and could not breathe, and all expected him to die. Mr. Williams, a merchant of Buchanan, advised his wife to apply some of Professor De Grath's Electric Oil. She did so, and in fifteen minutes it broke and he was entirely relieved. One gentleman came up to the agent of Professor De Grath at the Market House, with the Rheumatism in his ankle, of six months' standing, unable to walk, and was relieved in fifteen minutes by the application of the Electric Oil. Don't be without it. It is a family medicine.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Drake & McLin and W. H. Lippitt, Druggists, and by Druggists & Merchants generally.

Sept. 23.—15&4-1w.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The original and genuine article!! For purifying the blood. An unfailing remedy for scrofula, cutaneous and biliary disorders. The experience of sixteen years has fully established the high reputation of this invaluable medicine, its curative powers have been thoroughly tested in long standing and obstinate cases, with such invariable success as to call forth the most flattering commendations from eminent physicians throughout the country.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists generally. [September 24, 1858—4-1t

Magnolia, N. C., Sept. 22d, 1858.

I EXPECT to be absent from my native State from and after Monday next, until about 1st November. Upon my return I will be pleased to see or hear from my friends.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.

Sept. 22d, 1858. 14-tf—4-tf

☞ ALL THOSE WHO ARE AFFLICTED WITH ANY Chronic disease considered incurable, will receive a Letter giving information which will ensure a speedy and permanent cure by sending their names and one stamp (to prepay postage) to Dr. E. B. Foote, the celebrated Chronic Physician, and author of "Medical Common sense," Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

[Sept. 13, 1858—6-3m—2-3m

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.

DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, the great curer of Consumption, was for several years so badly afflicted by Dyspepsia, that for a part of the time he was confined to his bed. He was evidently cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoint girl. This prescription, given him by a mere child, while in a state of trance, has cured everybody who has taken it, never having failed once. It is equally as sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia. The ingredients may be found in any drug store. I will send this valuable prescription to any person on the receipt of one stamp to pay postage. Address

DR. O. PHELPS BROWN,
No. 21 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

Aug. 7, 1858. 284 3m—50-3m

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by Druggists generally.

HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO., Charleston, Wholesale Agents

March 16th, 1858 161&29-1y

MARRIED,

In Bladen county, on the 16th inst., by John A. McDowell, Esq., Mr. JAMES SMITH, to Miss M. BLACKBURN.

On the 16th inst., by Rev. Dr. Deems, Mr. JAS. A. POWELL and Miss CHARLOTTE SKIPPER, all of this place.

In St. Paul's Church, Greensboro', on the morning of the 1st inst., by the Rev. Mr. Hanson, WILLIAM B. RODMAN, Esq., of Washington, N. C., to Miss CAMILLA CROOM, daughter of the late Wiley J. Croom.—*Alabama Beacon.*

DIED.

In this town, suddenly, on the 21st inst., MR. CHARLES MAYER, a German. Deceased arrived here from Scotland Neck, N. C., on the 20th inst.; he was formerly from Norfolk, Va., where he probably has friends or relatives. Norfolk papers please copy.

In Sampson County, on the 10th instant, at the house of J. S. Parish, ELIZABETH REGISTER, aged 84 years. She was the nurse of the whole Parish family in said county, and has left many friends and relatives to mourn her loss. She was born in the latter part of the revolutionary war, and lived and honest, upright life to the day of her death, ever willing to aid and help those whom she saw in distress. She died in full hope of meeting her blessed redeemer in peace, where there is no more death. "The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away;—blessed be the name of the Lord."

J. S. P.

☞ $1000 A YEAR.—☜

We want Local and Traveling

AGENTS

in all parts of the

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN STATES,

to whom the largest Commissions will be paid. Our List includes

OVER 25 VOLUMES OF

T. S. ARTHUR'S WORKS.

Also, a large and saleable list of

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL BOOKS, &c.

Among these will be found LIVES of JEFFERSON and HAMILTON, Dr. E. K. KANE, and other distinguished *Explorers and Travelers, &c.*

Among our recent publications are the Public and Private Life of Louis Napoleon,

History of India, and The India Mutiny;

Livingstone's Travels and Explorations for Sixteen Years in the Wilds of Africa, &c., &c.

All of these Books are among the most saleable published.

OF LIVINGSTONE'S TRAVELS ALONE,

we have sold

OVER THIRTY THOUSAND COPIES,

and the sale is increasing. Many of our Agents are making from $5 to $10 a day in selling our Publications; and we claim that our List includes the most saleable Books offered to Agents and Canvassers. And believing in

LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS,

we furnish our Books to Agents for from 10 to 12 per cent. below the usual prices.

For full particulars of Agency, Terms, &c., address

J. W. BRADLEY *Publisher*,
48 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
Sept. 24, 1858.—4-2m Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, AT SEPTEMBER TERM, 1858, OF the Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions for New Hanover county, having duly qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of T. H. Williams, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of said T. H. Williams, to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

S. H. BELL, Executor.

Sept. 17, 1858. 4-2t

PUBLIC DAY IN DUPLIN COUNTY.

THE CLERKS OF THE SEVERAL COURTS OF THE county of Duplin, the Register, the Sheriff and other officers of said county, *for public convenience*, have agreed that they will meet in future, at the Court House in Kenansville, *ON MONDAY OF EACH WEEK*, for the transaction of business connected with their several offices.

THOMAS J. CARR, Sh'ff.

September 1st, 1858. 4-3m*

NOTICE—TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

THE COMMITTEE FOR THE EXAMINATION OF Teachers, appointed by the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools, will meet at my office, on Wednesday, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

S. D. WALLACE, Chairman.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 15th, 1858. 8-4t-3-2t

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING UNder the firm and style of JOHNSON & LAWRENCE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by Thomas H. Johnson, who is authorized to collect the debts due the late firm, and receipt for the some.

T. H. JOHNSON.
T. E. LAWRENCE.

Sept. 21st, 1858.

THE UNDERSIGNED TENDERS his thanks to the citizens of Wilmington, for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to the firm of Johnson & Lawrence, and takes this opportunity of announcing to them, that he WILL CONTINUE THE BUSINESS OF THE OLD FIRM, at the *OLD STAND*, where he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

T. H. JOHNSON.

Sept. 21st, 1858. 14-1w—4-2t*

MERCHANT TAILORING.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXECUTE ORDERS in the *Custom Department*, latest style and best manner.

We have a new force of hands and can promise work with great promptitude and guarantee satisfaction.

Will you patronize *home?* Do so, and we promise you garments at as low figures for the same quality, as you can find in larger cities, and will take the utmost pains to please you in each and every particular, at

BALDWIN'S,
Merchant Tailoring Establishment,
Sept. 23d 38 Market Street.

OPENED YESTERDAY:

SHAWLS AND BLANKETS;
Fine and medium quality DRESS FROCKS;
50 BUSINESS COATS—selling low;
VELVET VESTS—new styles;
Youths' and Children's OVER-SACKS;
UMDER GARMENTS, of every description; largest assortment in town, and prices lowest, at

BALDWIN'S

Sept. 23. City Clothing Store, 38 Market street.

MULLETS—MULLETS.

83 BBLS. PRIME MULLETS, for sale from wharf in lots to suit, by

Sept. 23. T. H. McKOY & CO.

WESTERN BACON.

5 HHDS. SIDES AND SHOULDERS. For sale by
Sept. 17. ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT.

HAY.

184 BALES BEST QUALITY EASTERN HAY, just received and for sale by

Sept. 22. STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING QUALIFIED AS ADMINISTrator of Thomas F. Robeson, dec'd, at the present term of the County Court of New Hanover, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and also, to all persons indebted to said deceased, to make immediate payment.

MILES COSTIN, Adm'r.

Wilmington, Sept. 18th, 1858. 11-3w—4-3w

WILMINGTON BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

FRONT STREET, BELOW MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish *BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, STEAM ENGINES, MILL WORK AND MACHINERY* of all kinds.

Old Machinery overhauled and repaired.

Will make to order Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural, and supply Drafts for all kind of Machinery.

All work warranted as represented.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper, Brass and Iron.

TERMS—Cash on delivery. JOHN C. BAILEY,
Proprietor.

Wilmington, June 24, 1858 346-1y—43-1y

COFFEE! COFFEE!!

50 BAGS RIO COFFE;
15 " Laguayra Coffee;
10 " Java do.
Now landing from Schr. Sunny South. For sale by T. H. McKOY & CO.

Sept. 22.

SUGAR—SUGAR.

15 BBLS. BRIGHT PORTO RICO now landing from Schr. Sunny South. For sale by

Sept. 22. T. H. McKOY & CO.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

50 BBLS. FLOUR—FRESH GROUND. For sale by
Sept. 22nd, 1858. ZENO H. GREENE.

SUNDRIES.

YEAST POWDERS; SALERATUS; SODA; PEPPER; All-Spice; Ginger; Starch; Soap; Potash, &c. &c. For sale by

ZENO H. GREENE.

Sept. 22nd, 1858.

JOY TO THE ADMIRERS OF A FINE HEAD OF

RICH GLOSSY HAIR.

TALK OF BEAUTY, it cannot exist without a fine head of hair, then read the following, and if you ask more, see circular around each bottle, and no one can doubt:

PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—We call the attention of all, old and young, to this wonderful preparation, which turns back to its original color gray hair—covers the head of the bald with a luxuriant growth—removes the dandruff, itching, and all cutaneous eruptions—causes a continual flow of the natural fluids; and hence, if used as a regular dressing for the hair, will preserve its color, and keep it from falling to extreme old age, in all its natural beauty. We call then upon the bald, the gray, or diseased in scalp, to use it; and surely the young will not, as they value the flowing locks, or the witching curl, ever be without it. Its praise is upon the tongue of thousands.

The Agent for Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in New Haven, received the following letter in regard to the Restorative, a few weeks since:

Deep River, Conn., July 23, 1856.

Mr. Leavenworth—Sir: I have been troubled with dandruff or scurf on my head for more than a year, my hair began to come out, scurf and hair together. I saw in a New Haven paper about "Wood's Hair Restorative" as a cure I called at your store on the 1st of April last, and purchased one bottle to try it, and I found to my satisfaction it was the thing; it removed the scurf and new hair began to grow; it is now two or three inches in length *where it was all off.* I have great faith in it. I wish you to send me two bottles more by Mr. Post, the bearer of this. I don't know as any of the kind is used in this place, you may have a market for many bottles after it is known here. Yours with respect,

RUFUS PRATT.

Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1856.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—in fact bald. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the tip of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it. Yours respectfully,

D. R. THOMAS, M. D.,
No. 464 Vine street.

Vincennes, Ia., June 22, 1853.

Prof. O. J. Wood: As you are about to manufacture and vend your recently discovered Hair Restorative, I will state, for whomsoever it may concern, that I have used it and known others to use it—that I have, for several years, been in the habit of using other Hair Restoratives, and that I find yours vastly superior to any other I know. It entirely cleanses the head of dandruff, and with one month's proper use will restore any person's hair to the original youthful color and texture, giving it a healthy, soft and glossy appearance; and all this, without discoloring the hands that apply it, or the dress on which it drops. I would, therefore, recommend its use to every one desirous of having a fine color and texture to hair. Respectfully yours,

WILSON KING.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

Sold in Wilmington, N. C. by Walker Meares, W. H. Lippitt, Drake & McLin, and by all good Druggists.

July 20. 274—48—3m

N. C. LARD.

A PRIME ARTICLE, in bbls. and kegs. For sale by
Sept. 11. T. C. CRAFT.

PORK.

20 BBLS. MESS PORK. Just received and for sale by
Sept. 17. ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT.

GUANO! GUANO!!

825 BAGS No. 1 PERUVIAN, daily expected. For sale by W. H. McRARY & CO.

Sept. 14.

CORN—CORN.

1900 BUSHEL PRIME WHITE CORN AFLOAT. Cargo Schr. "Palestine." For sale by

Sept. 18. WILLARD & CURTIS.

SOAP.

100 BOXES COLGATE AND FAMILY SOAP. For sale by [Sep. 18.] WILLARD & CURTIS.

NEW GROCERY.

OLIVER KELLEY. WILLIAM A. WILLSON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN THE STAND formerly occupied by Mr. Geo. H. Kelley, for the purpose of carrying on the

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY BUSINESS,

beg leave to inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now receiving a large and well selected stock, consisting in part of—

Rio, Laguayra, Java, and St. Domingo Coffee;
A., B., C., and other grades of Sugar;
A No. 1 article of block, or crushed Sugar;
A fine assortment of Black and Green Tea;
Best article of Goshen Butter, by the keg, half keg, and at retail;
Lard, Salmon, Pork, Bacon and Cheese;
Fulton market Beef by the half and whole barrel;
No. 1 Mackerel; New Orleans Syrup, a prime article;
Cuba Molasses; Colgate's Pale, No. 1, and Toilet Soaps;
Soda and Sugar Crackers by the barrel and box;
Appleby's, Dill's and Lorilard's Snuff, in whole & half bbls.;
Candy, Irish Potatoes, Onions, and Codfish;
Sperm and Adamantine Candles, in 40, 30, 20, & 6 lb. boxes;
Starch, in whole and half boxes; Various kinds of Axes;
Matches, Sieves, Plow Lines, Bed Cords, Well and Water Buckets; Whole and Ground Pepper, Spice, Nutmegs, Cinnamon and Mace; Brooms and Wrapping Paper; Super Carbonate and Washing Soda, in half bbls. and 60 lb. boxes;
Mustard and Yeast Powders; Lamp Oil, Sweet Oil, and Pickles; Flour, in bbls., bags, and at retail; Rice, Condensed Ley, an excellent article for making Soap; Potash; Liverpool and Table Salt; Salaratus, in half bbls. and boxes; Grind Stones, Crank and Fixtures; and many other articles too numerous to mention.

We intend keeping on hand *everything in the Grocery ine*, except liquor, and we intend to sell them either by *WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, AS LOW AS ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE PLACE.* All articles sold by us, that fail to be as good as recommended, will be exchanged, or taken back. All orders accompanied by the CASH, or from persons who PAY PROMPTLY THEIR BILLS WHEN DUE, will receive our prompt attention.

We would say to those who have so long and so liberally patronized Mr. Geo. H. Kelley, and Geo. H. Kelley & Bro., that we earnestly and most respectfully solicit a continuance of their trade: hoping that by fair dealing, and strict attention to business, to merit their patronage.

All those who are in want of any thing in our line, will please give us a call.

All goods forwarded to our care will receive our personal attention. KELLEY & WILLSON.

September 17, 1858. 10-1y—3-1y.

SALT.

LIVERPOOL SACK SALT;
" Fine Blown Salt;
Alum "
For sale by
Sept. 15. WILLARD & CURTIS.

PORK—PORK.

100 BBLS. CITY MESS PORK. For sale by
Sept. 18. WILLARD & CURTIS.

N. C. FLOUR.

300 BAGS AND 50 BBLS. For sale in lots.
Sept. 14. W. H. McRARY & CO.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE WILL BE OPEN FOR delivery of ICE every day from sunrise to sunset, excepting Sunday, when it will close at 9 A. M. No ICE delivered after time of closing, except in cases of sickness.

ICE for the country carefully packed and forwarded as directed.

TERMS CASH, without any deviation.

ICE furnished to sick poor gratis, when directed by a Physician or Visiting Committee.

Orders must be addressed to WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Agent.

April 13th, 1858 185-6m*

FALL FASHIONS—HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM,

34 *MARKET STREET.*

NOW READY, FALL STYLE GENT'S DRESS Moleskin and Cassimere Hats of entirely new patterns, among which may be found any particular style wanted. We have given much attention to the getting up of our dress Hats, and warrant them as being superior in beauty, neatness and durability to any former effort.

Sept. 11. CHAS. D. MYERS.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

Beeswax, ℔ lb.	23	@	25
Beef Cattle,			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 00
Bricks, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
Barrels, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 70	@	2 00
New	2 00	@	2 00
Candles, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	22	@	25
Sperm	35	@	50
Coffee, ℔ lb.			
Java	18	@	20
Laguayra	12½	@	13½
Rio	11	@	12½
St. Domingo	11	@	12
Cotton, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	11	@	11¾
strict mid'g	12	@	12¾
good mid'g	12¼	@	12¾
Cotton Bagging,			
℔ yard	16	@	17
Rope, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Corn Meal,			
℔ bushel	00	@	90
Domestics,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	9
Yarn, ℔ lb.	00	@	20
Eggs, ℔ doz.	18	@	20
Feathers, ℔ lb.	45	@	50
Fish, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	7 00	@	7 50
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	9 50	@	10 00
Herrings, East	4 50	@	7 00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	4 00	@	6 50
Flour, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	7 00	@	7 25
Superfine	6 75	@	7 00
Fine	6 50	@	6 75
Cross	6 25	@	6 50
Glue, ℔ lb.,	11	@	20
Gunny Bags,	12½	@	16
Guano, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3¼
1 ton and under 5, per ton,	63	00	
5 tons and over, "	60	00	
Land Plaster, ℔ bbl.	1	50	
Per ton,	10	00	
Grain, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	73	@	75
Oats	45	@	00
Pease, Cow	65	@	70
Do. B. Eye	0	00 @	90
Wheat, red	1 15	@	1 20
do. white	1 25	@	1 30
Rice, rough	00	@	87½
do., clean,			
℔ lb.	3¼	@	3½
Hides, ℔ lb.,			
Green	4	@	5
Dry	7	@	8½
Hay, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	75	@	00
N. River	40	@	50
Iron, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	90	00@	95 00
Swede	5½	@	00
Lime, ℔ bbl.	75	@	80
do. fm store	90	@	1 00
Lumber, ℔ M., (River.)			
Fl'r Boards.	0	00 @	11 00
Wide do	7	50 @	8 00
Scantling	0	00 @	6 00
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards,			
rough	15	00 @	16 00
planed	18	00 @	19 00
clear	25	00 @	30 00
Wide boards.	14	00 @	15 00
Scantling	12	00 @	15 00
Ship Stuff,			
rough edge	0	00 @	13 00
re-sawed	0	00 @	15 00
Molasses, ℔ gallon.			
Cuba, Hhds	28	@	30
do. Bbls.	32	@	35
N. Orleans.	00	@	00
Liquors, ℔ gall, (domestic.)			
Whiskey	28	@	30
N. E. Rum	50	@	55
Gin	40	@	45
Brandy	45	@	50
do. Apple	65	@	80
do. Peach	85	@	1 25
Naval Stores,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
Virgin	0	00 @	2 90
Yellow dip	0	00 @	2 90
Hard	0	00 @	1 45
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0	00 @	1 70
do. in order	0	00 @	0 00
Pitch do.	0	00 @	1 55
Rosin, Pale, 3	50	@	5 50
do. No. 1, 2	00	@	4 00
do. No. 2, 1	20	@	1 75
do. No. 3, 1	15	@	1 20
Spirits Turp.,			
℔ gallon	44	@	44½
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
Nails, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	4½	@	4¾
Wrought	10	@	12½
Oils, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
Pea Nuts, bush.	00	@	0 00
Potatoes,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	75	@	90
Irish, do.	0 00	@	1 50
do. ℔ bbl.	2 50	@	2 75
Provisions, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	14½	@	15
Middlings	12½	@	13
Shoulders	11½	@	12
Hog round	13	@	14
Western Bacon			
Middlings	10½	@	11
Shoulders	8½	@	9
N. C. Lard	13	@	13½
West'n do.	12	@	13
Butter	23	@	27
Cheese	00	@	10½
Pork, Northern, ℔ bbl.			
City Mess	19 50	@	20 00
Clear do.	00 00	@	20 00
Butt	16 00	@	16 50
Beef, Mess	16 00	@	16 00
do. Fulton Market	00 00	@	20 00
Poultry,			
Chickens, live	20	@	35
do. dead	00	@	00
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	00	@	00
Sheep, ℔ head,			
Lambs	1 75	@	2 25
Mutton	1 75	@	2 25
Salt,			
Alum, ℔ bush.	25	@	30
Liverpool, ℔ sack.			
ground, cargo	85	@	90
do. fm store	1 00	@	1 10
fine	1 75	@	2 00
Sugar, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	7½	@	9½
New Orleans	6¾	@	8¾
Muscovado	7	@	8
Loaf & crush'd	11½	@	12½
C. Yellow	0	@	11
Granulated	12	@	12½
Soap, ℔ lb.	5	@	7½
Shingles, ℔ M.,			
Contract	3 00	@	5 00
Common	2 00	@	2 37½
Staves, ℔ M.,			
W. O. Bbl.	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	15 00	@	25 00
Ash Head'g,	8 50	@	12 00
Timber, ℔ M.,			
Shipping	0 00	@	0 00
Mill, prime	6 75	@	7 75
do. inferior to ordinary	4 00	@	6 00
Tallow, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
Tobacco, ℔ lb.,			
Common	18	@	20
Medium	25	@	30
Fine	45	@	50
Wool, ℔ lb.	17	@	20

Note.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

To New York.	On deck.	Under deck.
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	$ 00 @	$ 00 @ 40
Rosin do.	30	00 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine do.	00	60 @ 65
Flour do.	00	00 @ 25
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	0 @ 12½
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	1 00 @ 1 25
Cotton goods, ℔ foot	00	0 @ 7
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel	00	0 @ 8
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	6 @ 0
Wheat, ℔ bushel	00	00 @ 8
Lumber, ℔ M.	4 00 @	5 00 @ 6 00
To Philadelphia,		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	60	00 @ 45
Rosin "	30	00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine "	00	60 @ 65
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	0	00 @ 6
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot	0	0 @ 6
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size	4 00 @	4 00 @ 5 00
To Boston.		

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, SEPT. 20, 1858.

☞ *TRANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons.*

No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will hereafter be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

Oct. 29, 1857.

The Day of Atonement.

The following passage will be found in the sixteenth chapter of the book of Leviticus, commencing at the 29th verse, and continuing to the conclusion of the chapter:

And *this* shall be a statute forever unto you, *that* in the seventh month, on the tenth *day* of the month, ye shall afflict your souls, and do no work at all, *whether it be* one of your own country, or a stranger that sojourneth among you:

For on that day shall *the priest* make an atonement for you, to cleanse you, *that* ye may be clean from all your sins before the Lord.

It *shall* be a sabbath of rest unto you, and ye shall afflict your souls, by a statute for ever.

And the priest whom he shall anoint, and whom he shall consecrate to minister in the priest's office in his father's stead, shall make the atonement, and shall put on the linen clothes, *even* the holy garments.

And he shall make an atonement for the holy sanctuary, and he shall make an atonement for the tabernacle of the congregation, and for the altar; and he shall make an atonement for the priests, and for all the people of the congregation.

And this shall be an everlasting statute unto you, to make an atonement for the children of Israel, for all their sins, once a year. And he did as the LORD commanded Moses.

In accordance with this requirement of the Mosiac Law, the several places of business belonging to our fellow-citizens of the Hebrew persuasion were closed from before sundown on Friday afternoon, until after sundown on Saturday, this being the old division of time from sunset on one day until sundow on the next. Saturday last answered to the tenth day of the seventh month of the Jewish calendar.

By the way, we learn that it is in contemplation to erect a Synagogue in this place. The number of persons of that persuasion resident here is believed to be sufficient to form a congregation, and render it exceedingly desirable to have a place of worship. We trust that the effort in this direction may be successful.

We do not care for commencing any agitation, or starting any new issue. We merely state as our opinion, that the invidious distinction in our State Constitution against the members of this religious denomination is not in accordance with the liberal spirit of the age in which we live. The number of Israelites in North Carolina is very small, and does not, to our knowledge or belief, contain a single man who is an applicant for office of any kind, and therefore the incapacity for holding it is more invidious because wholly gratuitous. Jews pay taxes, are liable to perform all civil duties, are competent to vote—to bear testimony in all cases. We do not see any use for their exclusion from office. Even in England old prejudices have been forced to yield to the admission of Mr. Rothschild to a seat in Parliament.

The North Carolinian.

We learn from the *Carolinian* of the 18th that the editorial connection of Wm. Bow, Esq., with that paper ceased with the issue of the 11th instant, the office having been disposed of to other parties.

G. W. Wightman, Esq., by whom the sale has been made and announced, will conduct the paper until the new proprietors take possession.

Mr. Bow has been attending to the duties of the editorial department ever since the lamented death of the former editor, and until the conclusion of other arrangements. These arrangements having been made, Mr. Bow's charge of the paper ceases.

It is due to Mr. Bow to say, that under his management the *Carolinian* has been undeviatingly true to the principles of the Democratic party, to which it has given a warm and efficient support. Mr. B. carries with him to his retirement the respect and esteem of his editorial brethren of both parties.

We have known the *Carolinian* for years, during the lapse of which it has changed hands oftener, perhaps, than a strict regard to its prosperity might warrant, but its principles have never wavered. One of the oldest Democratic organs in the State, it is and has been also one of the most reliable. We feel the most satisfactory assurances that, under the auspices of its new proprietors, its ancient reputation will be fully sustained. The purchasers are, we learn Messrs. Marten & Pearce, both sound and reliable Democrats, most accomplished printers, good writers and worthy men. They will probably get into harness by about the first of October. Give them a liberal support. They will deserve it.

Mr. Wightman gives us a touch of his quality in the last *Carolinian*. We would advise the new managers to keep Wightman stirred up now and then. He ought not to be allowed to keep his light hid under a bushel. He is evidently an interesting and sprightly writer.

☞ For some days past the Virginia papers have been filled with the testimony adduced on the examination of Henry W. Bowyer, arrested on the charge of killing James McDowell, Sr. The affair occurred quite recently at Fincastle, Va., McDowell being an officer in the Bank at that place, and Bowyer, a citizen of that neighborhood, of high respectability and some wealth, as we should judge from the testimony.

The homicide was not denied. It appeared that Bowyer was the father of a daughter—a Miss Elizabeth Bowyer—that between said young lady and McDowell some improper familiarity existed—that finally McDowell persuaded her to run away from home, and directed her to certain houses of ill-fame in Richmond, Baltimore, etc.;—that the father found this out, and, under the excitement of feeling thereby created, shot McDowell.—We don't know exactly whether the examining magistrates thought Bowyer insane or justified, but they discharged him from custody. The relatives of Miss Bowyer say that that young woman is crazy. Perhaps so, and perhaps not. McDowell was over fifty years of age, and declared, *in extremis*, that he was unconscious of offence towards Bowyer. It is a queer affair. Suppose McDowell's dying declaration should prove to be true. Is private vengeance to take the place of legal punishment? If the crime of which McDowell was guilty deserves death, let it be made a capital offence by law, but let there be some more proof of guilt before a man's life is forfeited than the mere belief of an excited man, whose feeling of wrong stands always in the place of knowledge, proof, conviction, and so forth.

THE COMET.—Waking up this morning between four and five o'clock, and not being able to get asleep again, we concluded to have a look at the comet, and we had a look at him—we saw the whole comet, tail and all.—It will do very well for the season of the year. It has got quite a respectable head, but its tail is no great shakes of a tail, and the way it has of squinting it at the North Star is impertinent and disrespectful to that venerable "Seaman's Friend." Sometimes the tail looks bigger and sometimes littler. It is said to look much larger through a glass. If looked at through two glasses of brandy, it will probably show two tails, and wiggle them both in a surprising manner. The newspapers say that in the morning it is visible in the North East. We saw it about a yard and a half higher than a cow-house. It was too chilly to spend much time of calculating its "elements." The comet keeps bad hours.

☞ The Wilson *Ledger* corrects some of us who credited some of its articles to the Wilson Sentinel. We think, however, the *Ledger* mistakes the character of *our* mistake which was in the place, not the paper. We presume credit was intended to have been given to the *Winston* Sentinel. The Wilson *Ledger*, however, is a spirited and valuable Democratic paper, and entitled to credit several times, and to more than credit—to a liberal support.

The North West.

We are under the impression that there are somethings in this world over which a good deal more fuss is made than there is any necessity for. The North-West—the *great* North-West strikes us as being in this category. Its progress has been quite remarkable—it has sprung forward with rapid strides, as all new communities, placed in juxta-position to older ones, are pretty certain to do. But to this there is always a limit fixed, beyond which it cannot go. The older States of the North West, as Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, are fast reaching that point in their history where their progress, instead of being more rapid than that of the other sections of the Union, will probably be slower. Ohio has hardly advanced in the scale of States since 1840.—Illinois, under the influence of speculation has sprung forward at a ruinous rate, but she is now at a stand still. She is shingled over with mortgages. Her currency is in a horrible state. Her mercantile and corporate credit is shattered. Emigration no longer rests within her borders. Indiana is less speculative—less go-aheadative, more solid, and although perhaps outstripped for the time, by her prairie sister, will probably keep growing longer.

The immense future preponderance of the great North West is all folly. *It has got its growth*, or pretty nearly so. The time has past when its ratio of increase will be greater than that of the rest of the country. Between 1860 and 1870, the Southwest will in all probability grow faster. Nay, there is abundant room for growth and rapid growth in the southern seaboard States.

The natural increase of the population of the South is greater than that of any other section. That of new, changing, undomestic and unhealthy Western States must be less than an average. The re-action from the speculative movements of the last few years will cause a stoppage of the tide of population setting from East to West, and will leave the power of the Union where it properly belongs—in the Middle and Southern States.

Foreign emigration has ceased, to a great extent, and will not soon be resumed. Ireland has ceased to be so glorious a country to go away from as it used to be. The preponderance of the emigration from Great Britain and Ireland finds its way to the Colonies—Australia among the rest. This will no longer tend to swell the North West. The German emigration is also small.

The Health of Wilmington.

The annexed correspondence between Captain Fremont, the Superintendent of the Wilmington and Weldon R. Road, and Dr. James F. McRee, Jr., Port Physician, will speak for itself. Its publication seems to have been demanded to meet the efforts of parties seeking custom for other lines of railroad by scaring travellers off this, through false representations of the sanitary condition of Wilmington and other points along this line of road. So far as we know, and we may be supposed to know something about it, the country along the line of road from Weldon to Kingsville was never more generally healthy than it is at the present time, nor have we ever seen the roads in better order.

ENG. & SUPT.'S OFFICE, W. & W. R. R., Sept. 17, 1858.

DR. JAMES F. MCREE, JR., Health Officer, Wilmington—

Dear Sir: I learn that it is currently reported in Baltimore, and elsewhere North, that the yellow fever is prevailing to some extent in Wilmington.

As this is calculated to deter persons from traveling this route on their return home, I desire a statement of the facts for publication. Respectfully,

S. L. FREMONT, Eng. & Supt.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Dear Sir:—The report you allude to is totally unfounded. There has been no case of Yellow Fever in Wilmington this season, or the two or three seasons preceding this.

Certainly no vessel has entered th port with fever on board.

Yours, &c., JAS. F. McREE, Jr., Port Physician.

S. L. FREEMONT, Esq., Eng. & Supt. R. R.

Might we request our exchanges North and South of this, to either publish this correspondence, or make such notice of the matter, as in their opinion the cause of truth may require. We must say, that the circulation of reports of the class referred to, is mean and contemptible in the extreme, especially when their falsity must be known to those who put them in circulation to subserve their own pecuniary interests.

☞ At the sitting of the U. S. District Court at Charleston, on the 15th inst., Mr. Spratt presented a statement, which, having read, he moved thereupon that a rule should issue directed to the Marshal of the United States for the District of South Carolina, to show cause why a writ of *habeas corpus* should not issue to bring up certain persons represented to be African negroes, held in custody by him. Judge McGrath refused to grant the rule, holding that the negroes of the Echo were in the custody of the Marshal in pursuance of law—their being in such custody and to be taken beyond the limits of the United States is the only condition of their being within the limits of South Carolina otherwise than as slaves. The writ of *habeas corpus* does not apply to them.

Singular Phenomenon.

On Thursday last the people about our wharves witnessed a peculiar tidal phenomenon. The tide which had been running down for some time, suddenly turned and ran back for something like three-quarters of an hour—then resumed its downward direction which it kept without interruption until low water. This strange fluctuation is supposed to have been occasioned by the heavy equinoxial blow of the night before. At Smithville on the same day the tide ebbed and flowed several times.

☞ Maine has gone Black Republican clear through. Politically there is a division of the Union—there are two countries. New England has as little affinity with the United States as England or Russia has. She is wholly represented by persons antagonistic to the principles of the constitution, filled with hatred to the South—isolated in all their ideas. We cannot really see any sort of motive for keeping up the *name* of a political connection, when all the reality of Union has passed away.

PHILIP S. WHITE IN A NEW CHARACTER.—We notice that Philip S. White, to whom the temperance men of this State gave some five thousand dollars a year for repeating the same harangue at different points, has appeared in a new character as one of the orators of a Ratification Meeting of the People's Party of Philadelphia—this "People's Party" being a new name for the anti-Democratic fusion, of which Black Republicanism is the main element. Wonder if this new dodge will pay the immaculate Philip as well as the Temperance lecturing did? White spread himself. What mountebanks some of our people at the South endeavor to foist upon the balance under the name of "Reformers!"

The North Carolina Argus, Third Series.

The office of this paper, originally located at Wadesboro' has been purchased by a club of gentlemen in Anson County and taken back again from Fayetteville, its last point of publication, to Wadesboro', its native place, so to speak. It appears under the auspices of Messrs. Fenton & Darley, late of Washington City. The Argus is a handsomely printed sheet of large size; politics, opposition to Democracy generally. We see no reason why the Argus should not meet with success, which we sincerely wish it, in all things except its politics.

☞ They are paying fifty cents a pound for dog-meat at Frazer River. They can't get anything else, and dog is getting scarce. Wish they had some dogs that we wot of. They might have them cheap, with the bark thrown in.

☞ They have Yellow Fever in Galveston, Texas. In New Orleans, last week, the deaths by fever numbered 470.

GALE AT SMITHVILLE.—During the gale on Wednesday night last, the pilot boats J. H. Flanner add Alwilda, and a small fishing smack were driven ashore on the beach at Smithville. The Flanner lost her false keel, and received some other damages at the wharf before going on. She is lying about high water mark, and it will be a difficult job to get her off. The others were not injured to any extent.

THE BREAKING UP OF CHINA.—Little nigger up our way stumped her toe and fell down, breaking much crockery.

Three Days Later from Europe.—Arrival of the Persia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The R. M. steamship Persia, from Liverpool on the 4th instant, arrived here at 9 o'clock this evening. The Prince Albert arrived out on the 1st, the Arago on the 2d, and the Europa on the 4th.

The news generally is unimportant. The details of the treaty between the United States and China had been received. It is to be ratified within a year and stipulates for the good offices of the United States in case of difficulty between China and other powers.

From Salt Lake City.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—Leavenworth advices to September 13th, state that the Salt Lake mail arrived at St. Joseph on the 10th, twenty days out. The Mormons continued to arrive in the city from the South.—Brigham Young keeps himself concealed, and lives in constant danger of the vengeance of his own people, who are greatly incensed at his numerous frauds.

The reports from the South Platte gold mines confirm the previous statements. Many were gathering from three to five dollars per day without proper implements.

Rail Road Accident.

AUGUSTA, September 16.—A dispatch from the junction of the Augusta and Savannah Rail Road, states that the down train from Augusta last night, ran off in a wash in the track, caused by the heavy rains, ten miles this side of Millan, at No. 1. The engineer, a man by the name of Worthy, and two firemen, were killed, and a machinist, whose name is not stated, was mortally wounded. The engine and the box cars are a perfect wreck. No passengers were injured. The trains will be much detained. There was no mail from Savannah this morning.

New York Democratic Convention.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 16.—The nomination of the Democratic State Convention are as follows: For Governor, Amasa J. Parker, all the other candidates withdrawing: Lieut. Governor, John J. Taylor, of Tioga County; Canal Commissioner, Sherbune B. Piper, of Niagara, State Prison Inspector, Edward T. Donnelly.

Yellow Fever in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15.—The deaths by yellow fever to-day, in this city, were 63.

Custom House Damaged by Fire.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15.—The Custom House was damaged by fire this morning, to the amount of $10,000.—Some valuable papers were destroyed. The whole building was deluged with water. Total loss is estimated at $40,000. It caught from the lamp of the watchman.

The Maine Election.

PORTLAND Sept. 14.—Morrill, the republican candidate for Governor, has been re-elected by eight or nine thousand majority. Mr. French, republican, has been elected to Congress from the third district by a trifling majority, and not Mr. Johnson, as the first returns seemed to indicate. The delegation consequently contines all republican.

BANGOR, Sept. 15.—Returns from 191 towns indicate a republican majority of nearly 10,000 votes. The election of Messrs. French and Foster is certain.

Later from New Mexico—The Indian Difficulties.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15.—A despatch from Independence, dated the 12th inst., received at Booneville, per the United States express, says that the New Mexican mails, dated the 23d ult., had arrived there.

Captain McLean, who reached Santa Fe on the 20th, reported that no doubt a battle had been fought between the American troops, under command of Major Brooks, and Navajo Indians. These Indians heretofore declared that they would not fight, and in case of their refusal to deliver over the murderers of his negro, Major B. intended destroying their wheat and corn fields, which, if done, would doubtless cause a collision between them and the troops.

The Indians offered Maj. Brooks several thousand sheep and 1,000 ponies to indemnify him for the loss of his negro.

The Santa Fe Gazette, in a long article, attempts to justify the Indians in their conduct.

Col. Sumner's command was passed at Walnut Creek, moving slowly. No Indians were seen on the plains.—The grass was still good.

Yellow Fever at the South—Cotton Exports, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15.—The fever is spreading, and considerable uneasiness is beginning to prevail. The weather, too, is oppressive. The deaths in the Charity Hospital in the twenty-four hours ending last evening numbered fifteen.

The exports of cotton to Liverpool during the week were 3,000 bales. Freights are 9-16.

MOBILE, Sept. 15th.—Six new cases of yellow fever were reported yesterday.

Trade is dull, and the sales of cotton are chiefly for the Continent.

Yellow Fever in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, September 15.—The Mayor of this city reports three deaths by yellow fevor for the week ending Tuesday.

Gold Excitement in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15.—Later advices from Kansas say that the accounts from the gold mines near Pike's Peak are corroborated. Companies are forming in all the principal towns in Kansas, and a stage line is about to be established from Fort Riley to the diggings.

Duel in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Sept. 16.—A duel took place this morning at Fairfield race course between O. Jennings Wise, of the Enquirer, and Hon. Sherrard Clemens, of Wheeling. Four shots were exchanged when Mr. Clemens fell, having received a ball in the thigh. The wound, however, is not considered a dangerous one. The cause of the duel was an article in the Enquirer charging Mr. Clemens as being guilty of "an act of gross treachery towards Judge Brockenbrough, perpetrated under the guise of personal and political friendship," and "abusing the columns of the Enquirer by requesting and obtaining the insertion of these same wilful misrepresentations." Mr. Clemens is the present member of Congress from the Wheeling district.

Bloodless Duel.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 18.—A duel took place here to-day between Mr. Wood, of the True Delta, and Mr. Brabaran, formerly connected with that journal. Rifles were used. Four shots were exchanged without taking effect, and the matter was arranged by the friends of the parties.

From Utah—The Mormon Difficulty only Postponed, not Settled—The Pike's Peak Gold Mines.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 15, via Booneville, Sept. 17th, per U. S. Express Co.—A number of officers from Utah arrived here to-day, among whom are Colonel Alexander and Lieuts. Grover and Marnadier, of the 10th Infantry and Capt. Marcy, of the 5th Infantry.

They bring no news of importance.

It seems to be the general impression among the officers that further trouble may be expected with the Mormons, and that the difficulty has only been postponed, not settled.

A train of twenty wagons leave here to-morrow for Pike's Peak, and Mr. Wm. H. Russell will start a train of forty wagons in a few days.

A number of getlemen are here from the surrounding counties, preparing outfits for companies to the Mines.

Railroad Accident—Bridge Fired by an Incendiary—Train Precipitated into the River.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18.—A train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad met with a serious accident on the 13th inst., at the Platte river bridge, ten miles east of St. Joseph, by which two laborers were drowned. Geo. Thompson, the engineer and two firemen were badly hurt, and two or three passengers slightly injured. The bridge is supposed to have been fired by an incendiary, and so much burned beneath, that when the locomotive reached it, the entire structure fell, precipitating the whole train into the river.

Capture of a Supposed Slaver.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.,) Sept. 16.—The Courier has learned from a passenger by the steamship Catawba that the Dutch coolie ship which arrived at Havana on the 6th inst. brought information that the brig St. Andrew, formerly of Charleston, was captured early in June, on the African coast, by a British steamer, under the suspicion that she was to be employed in the slave trade.—She and her crew were taken to St. Helena for trial. The Courier is under the impression that the St. Andrew was sold to parties in Cuba, and that they were, no doubt, her owners on this voyage.

Maine Election.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 25.—Col. Johnson, Democrat, who came here from Belfast to-day, claims his election in the 3d Congressional District, and says his opponents cannot count him down below 22 majority.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Daniel Davies, one of the proprietors of the "New Era and Commercial Advertiser," Newbern, North Carolina, wants information of the whereabouts of his two sons, Edward T. and Daniel D., aged, respectfully, 33 and 28 years.

When last heard of, Edward T. was publishing two papers at Santa Fe, New Mexico. Daniel D. had lately removed to Texas, where, it is believed, he is now residing.

The press will confer a favor on an aged father by assisting him to make the discovery. His sons, if discovered, can address him at Newbern, North Carolina.

The Great Mud Carnival—Ten Thousand Women Floundering in the Mud and Rain—Great Display of Crinoline and Other Unwhisperables.

Never, says the St. Louis Democrat, was there such a scene in the wide world as that witnessed on Friday afternoon last, on the Fair Ground. Never were so many white and black, old and young, tall and small, beautiful and bad-looking ladies in such a terrible dilemma. The day opened propitiously with a clouded sky that threatened no rain, and cool breezes that were without any admixture of dust or smoke. The city poured forth her thousands, with all their country relations and visitors, and by one o'clock, P. M., the Fair Ground could not have contained less than *twenty-five thousand people*. A little shower that passed over about eleven o'clock excited but small surprise, and did not interfere in the least with the pleasures of the day. About two o'clock another drizzle came on, which was chiefly instrumental in driving to shelter the hundreds of groups that were taking their pic-nic dinners out among the trees and on the green grass.

The afternoon exhibitions were inaugurated with great spirit, the scenes of the ring being witnessed by a densely crowded amphitheatre, containing not less than from fifteen to twenty thousand persons. While the contest between the roadsters was still going on, another drizzle passed over, which was soon succeeded by a dashing thunder gust with a heavy pour of rain. This drenched all outsiders, and flooded the promenade and steps of the amphitheatre with two or three inches of water. The cloud broke away again and the sun peered curiously out as if to note the effect of this shower upon the scene. Evidently disappointed at the failure of his thunder gust to scatter the crowds, he again withdrew and called up out of the west a very sombre mass of vapors that stretched almost from South to North, and came slowly on with woful portent.

It was evident that a long, steady rain was about to set in. The crowd took alarm, and at about 3 o'clock the rush for omnibusses and other vehicles began. The mud was excessive. The water stood in puddles and ponds all over the grounds and along the path ways.—The most decided movement was first noticed at the steps leading down from the promenade to the amphitheatre, which was all muddy and slippery. The descent had to be made, and there was no other way for ladies but to elevate such of their drapery as they desired to preserve from pollution, and make the rush.—Down they came singly and in troops. Hundreds of mean and shameless boys and men stationed themselves at the foot of the steps to increase the perplexities and mortifications of the ladies.

The rain was coming. No time to be lost. Silk dresses were precious and must be saved, so they were caught up and drawn around the waists. Handsome petticoats were preserved in like manner. Hoops and crinoline were very inconvenient. Skeleton skirts were totally unmanageable, and in hundreds of cases were left to hang and sway and grin around the forms of their possessors, to the horror of modest men all over the ground. Slippers were entirely engulphed as the wearers plunged from the steps and sought the dry land.—Boots and gaiters were all splashed and soiled, pants and hose——, well everything outside of the very cuticle itself of bifurcated femininity, was all bedabbed and bespattered with mud and slush.

The rain came steadily on. The crowds in the amphitheatre rapidly dispersing, rushed headlong to the entrances of the grounds, and soon the omnibuses in waiting were besieged by thousands of men, women and children, who were frantic in their efforts to gain seats.—Couples and squads ran through the mud up the road to anticipate seats in the returning vehicles. Confusion was at its heighth *when the rain came*. Then ensued such a scene as we hope never to witness again. There were not omnibuses or wagons for half of the people.—The mud was ankle deep, and the rain making it deeper every minute. Women and children were caught up by frantic husbands and fathers and pitched into the doors and windows of the carriages.

The horses crowded upon one another—men cursed and raved—screams of terror arose from women on all sides—some were knocked down in the mud—others fell sprawling under foot—dresses and bonnets were scattered round—many who were afraid to mingle with the crowd, stood upon its verge without shelter of any kind, the rain beating pitilessly upon their finery, streaming down their bare shoulders and necks, washing away their rosy cheeks and dark eye-brows—well, we are not equal to the description. It was a terrible sight. It was a terrible suffering and mortification with thousands who were caught in the dilemma.

At dark last night there were hundreds yet remaining on the ground. The omnibus horses were all worked down, and drivers opposed to returning, so that many were compelled either to remain on the grounds or walk to the city.

On Wednesday night, we learn, there were at least two hundred who were thus left. Last night there must have been a thousand. Happy those, yesterday, who had carriages of their own—happy those who left the ground early—happy she who wore a cheap bonnet or a cheap dress, or no flounces, or moderate hoops—happy, thrice happy, she with a pretty ankle and dark stockings—miserable very miserable, all, and every one else.

MULATTOES AT THE NORTH.—Parson Brownlow asserted, in one of his speeches at Philadelphia, that there were "more mulattoes at the North than at the South," and hence that amaigamation was much more prevalent here than South of Mason and Dixon's line. The organ of the Abolitionists in this city says this is a "naked assertion unsupported by any figures, and will not be credited by any person well informed on the subject."—Now, we propose to give the figures, and to show that the Tribune is well informed, or else knowingly perverts facts. From the United States census we derive the following figures. Take "slave" and free States alternasely:—In Alabama there are 7 mulattoes to 100 blacks; in Connecticut 30 to 100 blacks; in Arkansas 16; in Illinois 85; in Georgia 5; in Indiana 89; in Kentucky 17; in Maine 51; in Maryland 15; in Massachusetts 34; in Louisiana 14; in Michigan 76; in Mississippi 7; in New Hampshire 54; in N. Carolina 12; in Ohio 129; in S. Carolina 4; in Penna. 40; in Tenn. 10; in Wisconsin 87; in New York 19; in Virginia 17; &c. The "slave" and "free" States throughout the Union show the proportion named above of mulattoes to every 100 blacks; and in all the "slave" States excepting the District of Columbia, the proportion of mulattoes to blacks is 50 per cent less than in Massachusetts. This shows conclusively that amalgamation is much more common in the North than at the South, and it is very reasonable that it should be so, for the tendency of abolition is to equalize the races socially as well as politically, while that of "slavery" is to separate them and place impassable barriers between them, or as nearly impassable as is possible. It would be doing common justice to their readers for the *Tribune* to let them see the above facts, but who expects it will?—*N. Y. Daily News.*

CUMBERLAND COUNTY COURT.—The following statement shows the amount of business transacted at the session last week:—

No. of Suits on the Trial Docket,	444
Cases disposed of,	134
No. of Suits on the Appeal Docket,	82
Cases disposed of,	32
No. of Cases on the State Docket,	59
Cases disposed of,	31
No. of Suits on the Appearance Docket,	147
Cases disposed of,	22

Observer.

ON TRIAL.—Gansey, a slave negro, aged some seventy years, is now on his trial in Washington county Superior Court, for the murder of Mr. Collins who was found hung to a tree in Washington county some twenty-five years since. Suspicion for the time rested on this negro and some other parties but no revelations were sufficiently developed to cause their apprenension. Eventually however, Gansey was overheard to make a confession in regard to the murder, and was some two years ago apprehended and confined in jail. While there he is reported to have had an interview with his son Gansey whom he informed that a Mr. Davenport was the only person who knew anything to convict him, and if Davenport were dead he had nothing to fear. Very soon after this, Gansey killed Davenport, for which crime he expiated in this county last spring. Old Gansey will, in all probability share the fate his son did.

How true it is that "Murder will out!"

We shall be able to give an outline of the trial next week.—*Edenton Express.*

THE FALL ELECTIONS.—Vermont and Maine have already voted for State officers and Congressmen. The remaining elections this fall will take place as follows:

Iowa, Oct. 4, Congressmen and State officers.

South Carolina, Oct. 11, for members of the Legislature. The new Legislature will elect a Governor in place of Governor Allston.

Florida, Oct. 11, for a member of Congress.

Pennsylvania, Oct. 12, for State officers and Congressmen.

Ohio, Oct. 12, for State officers and Congressmen.

Indiana, Oct. 12, for Congressmen.

Massachusetts, Nov. 2, for Governor, State officers and Congressmen.

New York, Nov. 2, for Governor, State officers and Congressmen.

New Jersey, Nov. 2, for Congressmen.

Illinois, Nov. 2, for State officers, Legislature and Congressmen. The new Legislature will choose a Senator in place of Mr. Douglas.

Michigan, Nov. 2, for Governor, State officers and Congressmen.

Wisconsin, Nov. 2, for Congressmen.

Delaware, Nov. 9, for a member of Congress.

The other States, whose general elections take place in the autumn months, do not vote until next year. Early in the Spring, Connecticut and Rhode Island will choose members of Congress.

SUICIDE OF THE ENGINEER WHO RUN HIS TRAIN OF CARS THROUGH THE NEW HAVEN RAILROAD DRAWBRIDGE.—Edward Tucker, the engineer who, some years ago, as will be remembered, run a train of cars belonging to the New Haven Railroad Company through the drawbridge over Norwalk river, at Norwalk, Connecticut, which resulted so disastriously to human life, committed suicide on Thursday afternoon, or evening, at the house of Mrs. Bodine, 329 Tenth avenue, by opening the veins of one of his arms with a razor. Tucker having boarded with Mrs. Bodine some two years ago, returned to her house about 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon, and seeking an interview with his former landlady, said he had just returned from Boston, had been up all night, and was tired and sleepy. He asked for a room in which he could go to sleep, which was granted. At 8 o'clock in the evening, a servant girl went to call him to tea, but after rapping several times at his door, and receiving no answer, she returned below and reported that Mr. Tucker was asleep. Two hours later, Henry Walters, a boarder, who occupied the room Tucker was in, went up stairs to retire, and then found Mr. Tucker dead on the bed, with a deep cut inside the elbow, he having severed the veins with a razor which lay beside him. The blood had run through the bed and formed a large pool on the floor. The cause of the suicide was not stated. Mr. Tucker has left a wife and two children living near Troy, New York.

Present Aspect of Syria.

A Boston gentleman now traveling in that far off ancient seat of civilization, thus writes home:—

"Since the different risings which I have mentioned, the Turks have been guilty of the same atrocious acts in Candia. They killed a young man about sixteen years of age, and dragged his dead body through all the streets, and the Christian consuls have been obliged to flee to save their own lives. These Turks are becoming so insolent that there is no knowing what they may do next. You are drinking and feasting a Turkish admiral, and lauding the Ottoman government to the skies, at the very time that it is universally known to be the most infamous one on the face of the earth.

There is no security, no law, no justice in this land.—A man was found murdered in the street this morning, (in Beirut,) but nothing was said about it. All who passed by shrugged their shoulders and said *Allah Kerim*—God is great.

All those who have resided many years in the east, in speaking of past times, predict that we are upon the eve of great events to this degraded country."

The Mohammedans of India have sent to all their Moslem friends throughout the orient, a message in regard to the progress of Christians, as seems to have roused the fanatical part of the people of Syria and Egypt to daring and terrible exhibitions of hatred and revenge.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—We have private advices from London by Vanderbilt, which state that Prof. Hughes would have his machines in readiness to work the cable on or about the 8th inst., on which day the Atlantic Company expected to despatch a special steamer to Trinity Bay, with one of Prof. Hughes' assistants on board. We may, therefore, hope to see the cable in complete working order on or about the 25th inst. In answer to the theorizing of many respecting the impossibility of working the cable by the Hughes system, it is impossible to say that, with instruments hastily constructed and in many respects very imperfect, Prof. Hughes has transmitted intelligence reliably and continuously through 2,900 miles of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. This was whilst the cable was at Keyham.—Since then about 2,200 miles of the same cable has been submerged between Ireland and Newfoundland, and with electrical results nearly fifty per cent. (so the Telegraph Company's electricians assert) more favorable than whilst it was coiled at Keyham. Prof. Hughes says unhesitatingly, that he can transmit intelligence through the cable reliably and continuously at the rate of from three to six words per minute.

N. Y. Courier.

FORGED HIS WAY THROUGH.—A young fellow, with a decided mechanical air, took passage on the Southern cars a few evenings since, and was passed through to Weldon, on the strength of a certificate purporting to be from the office of the Southern Foundry, and signed by the proprietor, Wm. H. Tappey, Esq. At Weldon he registered his name "J. A. Alvey, Richmond," and paid for accommodations with money borrowed from an equally hard-looking customer, who was either an accomplice or afflicted with the "verdancy" in its most aggravated form. He then passed on for Raleigh, showing the railway conductor a fictitious pass from Mr. Peterson, agent of the Seaboard Rail Road, at Weldon; but on reaching his destination he was held in durance until telegraphic despatches were sent to Weldon and Petersburg, which occurred day before yesterday, investigating the authenticity of the two certificates, and as it turned out that both were gross forgerics, he was promptly committed to jail, we understand, in Raleigh. From the address and appearance of the man it is probable that he is quite familiar with this courageous way of getting through the world.—*Petersburg Express.*

MARRIAGE IN QUICK TIME.—It is proverbial in Minnesota "if any one wants to get married, attend Miss B——'s school!" The wooing is "done upon quick time." The most expeditious case, in which I was especially interested, was that of a young Miss of fifteen. One evening as she left the school-room I noticed a tall, six-footer standing at the corner of a vacant lot, who joined her as she passed along. The following day she was not in her accustomed seat, and on the third day she entered for her books, saying with a happy countenance, "that she would not be at school any more."—"Why not?" I inquired. "Oh, I was married yesterday!" she replied. "Why did you not acquaint me with your intentions, my dear? This is altogether too great a surprise?" "I should have done so had I known it myself, but he never asked me until yesterday, and we were married last evening." "You have known him well, I presume?" "I never saw him until the day before. He asked me, and I didn't like to say 'No,' so I am a married woman."—HARRIET E. BISHOP'S *Floral Home; or, First Years of Minnesota.*

SON-IN-LAW OF DR. MITCHELL MURDERED.—Mr. Richard S. Grant, a son-in-law of the late Prof. Mitchell, has been barbarously murdered, not far from his own plantation in the neighborhood of Swartwout, on the Trinity River in Texas. It seems Mr. Grant and several of his neighbors had given notice to a troublesome desperado named Drake, that he must quit that country, and it is supposed that Drake shot him on the 14th ult., on the high road, while entirely unsuspicious of danger. He received two gun shot wounds in the breast, and must have died instantly. Mr. Grant was a graduate of the University, and is well remembered in this community as a Christian gentleman, of quiet, unobtrusive manners. He leaves a wife and an infant son.

Chapel Hill Gazette, 11th inst.

A TAX ON HOOPS.—One of the drollest stories in the late foreign papers is one to the effect that the managers of Belgian balls and the lessees of Belgian ball rooms, having found, to their grief, that the vast circumferences of crinolines have diminished the number of dancers, have commenced charging an extra admission fee for ladies whose skirts went beyond a certain mark, and this mark is determined by a *crinoli-metre*. "At a ball given on Sunday, 22d, at Montigny, one female was measured and charged an extra 75 centimes; another person, of an economical disposition, preferred reducing her crinoline by taking out two hoops."

"I wantsch to schipp in the Lucilla," said a Dutchman to a clerk in a shipping office. "Well," said the clerk, pen in hand, "what is your name?" "It is Hans Wanaddsmanhandosdaneseevaneymendymitheitenschinyfelutmitdeshupvndrodnupysterix!" said dutchy, gravely spitting out his quid and taking a fresh one.—"Heavens!" said the astonished clerk, "I can't write that; what is it in English?" "Oh! it be Schmidt in English."

Judge Breese on the Illinois Election.

CARLYLE, Sept. 7, 1858.

REV. W. F. BOYAKIN, *Editor of the Belleville Democrat.*

DEAR SIR:—I demand, as a right, to know who requested you to say, as you have said in an editorial of your paper, on the 4th inst., that "Judge Breese is not, nor will he be, a candidate for the United States Senate in opposition to Mr. Douglas; and all that has been said in reference to his stumping the State against the Democratic party is without any foundation whatever."

The article is artfully prepared, but it will not deceive, if such was its object.

It never has been said in any paper, or elsewhere, by anybody, that I intended to stump the State against the Democratic party; hence your *disclaimer* was wholly unnecessary. You might have sworn, on your friend Casper Thielli's bible, that I never would be found in opposition to the great Democratic party of the nation, whose hardest battles I have helped to fight and win, for more than a quarter of a century. You might take your oath of *that* without fear.

But I think, friend Boyakin, your ideas of Democracy and mine differ most essentially. You will pardon me for saying that yours seem to be concentrated in one man, while mine embrace great principles. Yours seem to tend to the disruption and debauchery of that great party; mine, to its conservatism and purity. Yours, if carried out, will annihilate it; mine will restore it to its pristine vigor.

What position I may consider it my duty to assume in this contest, now so fiercely waged against the Democracy of the nation, its cherished and time-honored principles, and fiercer still against him to whom that portion of the nation has committed the power, will depend on circumstances.

One thing you may be assured, and my past life is the guarantee, that I will not be silent nor inactive when I see, or think I see, that great party in danger from conspirators within its own bosom, or from foes without. The last are least to be dreaded, as their attacks are open in sunlight, and manly. The conspirator deals his blows secretly; he gets up false issues for the occasion, under the cover of which he makes his attack. The species of warfare is now in progress, and I am surprised you do not see it.

They may destroy the citadel, but the foundations will remain; they are everlasting; "the eternal years of God are hers," and on them the national edifice will be re-built, attracting the masses by the beauty of its design, the solidity of its structure, and by the pure purpose to which it will be again dedicated. It will afford us shelter from selfish and intractable ambition, and around its altars will be found none but true and faithful worshippers.

Lend a helping hand to save the present from the assaults of the destroyer, to which you cannot and ought not to be insensible. Thus shall you be honored of men. Thus shall you become a bright light and a safe guide for our people. Thus only can you preserve the principles you claim to reverence.

I hope you will publish this letter and send me the name of the persons who gave the authority you have exercised in regard to me and my name.

Very truly and respectfully,
Your obedient servant